Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

NO. 55,144—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LEAST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Sept.	PERSIA	7551	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	GALEKA	9700	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
4th Nov.	KEMARA	6986	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7981	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY de 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 534	Rs. 743 or Rs. 801
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	30th Sept. 1910
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Oct, "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	23rd " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	22nd Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	23rd "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	26th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,613 tons, on Monday, 26th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 26th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

20th September, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,533	Casanova	4th Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. "
BALAZUC	4,147	Blgnier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Robutat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1910
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganzie	15th Nov. "
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 o.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House. Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
POOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Pengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

THE STRIKING CHANGE OF PUBLIC TASTE IN JEWELRY

IS COMMENSURATELY MET

BY AN UP-TO-DATE AND ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF NEW JEWELRY.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902 GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA

is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ALL GOLD"

Californian New Season's Fruit Fresh consignment just arrived in large 2½ lb. tins.

Cases containing ... 6 LEMON CLING PEACHES. 6 APRICOTS. 5 BARTLETT PEARS. 3 ROYAL ANN CHERRIES. 3 GREENGAGE PLUMS. 1 BLACKBERRIES.

Rs. 22-8 per case... OR RE. 1 PER TIN. SELECTED.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the Commissioner to the High Africa. Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount S.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colours, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING AND REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS. ENGINE OILS. CYLINDER OILS. | GINNING OILS. MOTOR OILS. MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUSSONALI ABDULALI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. ——— and New Survey No. 9516, and bound on the East by the property of Aga Mahomed Jaffer, on the West by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, on the North by the property of the late Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., and on the South partly by the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., partly by the property of Manomedali Noorbhai, and partly by a common passage leading to the British Hotel Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1206 and 1207, and Street Nos. 21, 23, 25,127 and 29, are now in the occupation of Messrs. Phillips and Co. and others, as the tenants of the vendor. Together with the right of way over the said common passage leading from the British Hotel Lane to the property now being described.—Dated this 17th day of September, 1910.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE G.I.P. Railway are prepared to receive Tenders for BRICK-WORK required in connection with their New Matunga Shops.

Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on any working day.

Tenders with samples of the Bricks proposed to be used to be submitted to the Undersigned by 2 p.m. (S.T.) on or before MONDAY, the 26th of September, 1910.

E. WALROND BRYANT,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Bombay Works Division, Matunga.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE INSPECTOR.

THIS Company REQUIRES the services of a thoroughly qualified European BRIDGE INSPECTOR.

He must have had considerable experience in all details of work pertaining to the erection, preferably in India, of all types of Railway Girderwork.

A knowledge of steam plant and pneumatic tools is also desirable.

Pay Rs. 300, 325, 350 per mensem. Particulars of duties and allowances may be ascertained by suitable applicants from the Undersigned. Terms of engagement subject to one month's notice on both sides.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Bridge Engineer.

Bridge Engineer's Office,
G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

THE POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of this Institution having fallen vacant, applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary on or before the 1st October, 1910. Salary Rs. 200 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10, to Rs. 250 per month, with free quarters.

By Order,
KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
Secretary.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st September 1910, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register, on the 13th September, 1910, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September to the 27th September 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th September, 1910.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND, at the RATE of Rs. 25 per Whole Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 6-4 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1910, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1910, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September, to the 27th September, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th September, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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YORK BUILDINGS,
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For Free SAMPLE apply to Manager, INDUSTRY, 3 Mohun Lal Mitter's Lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "URLANA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 21st current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Dated, 21st September, 1910.

WANTED

A HEAD ELECTRICIAN. Salary Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 145. Applicants must have had at least 5 years' practical experience.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to Government,
Public Works Offices,
Bombay.

Bombay, the 20th September, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 14, Bank Street, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1910, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as will be brought forward before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Oriental Mining Company, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th September, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS,
THE ORIENTAL MINING CO., LD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

The surplus stock of Messrs. R. Ditmar, consisting of brass, bronze glass and porcelain table lamps, hall and verandah hanging lamps, standing lamps, standard lamps, a large lot of globes, chimneys, electric fittings, glass tumblers, terra cotta and porcelain figures, etc.

On account of the concerned.—
1 case 150 pieces lawn.
1 case 150 pieces lawn.
1 case 62 fancy doria.
On account of the shippers.—
1 bale 200 jackets.
1 bale 125 lady's jackats, 20 froekcoats and 20 dozen waistcoats.
1 bale 110 morning coats, 60 Eton jackets, 5 dozen waistcoats, and 20 lady's jackets.
A lot of shirts, undervests, etc.
One English gold hatt hunting watch.
One English hunting watch by Dent.
One English hunting watch by French.

SALE of very valuable property situate at Khoja Street or Samuel Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by the order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lady Janbai, widow of Sir Tharia Topan, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1910, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent, land or ground containing by admeasurement (113 1-2) one hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of another square yards, or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being in Shamji Hasaji or Samuel Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage gully, and on or towards the west by the said Shamji Hasaji or Samuel Street and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1280, New No. 7097, Old Survey No. 211 and New Survey No. 2900 and the said house is assessed by the Municipal Assessor of Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1675 and Street No. 203-205, Samuel Street, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor and

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of Government and ground rent, land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamji Hasaji Street or Samuel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1280, New No. 7026, Old Survey No. 2-211, New Survey No. 2801 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1676 and Street Nos. 207-209 containing by admeasurement (1047-9) one hundred and four square yards and seven-ninths of another square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street on or towards the north by the gully common to these premises and the house formerly of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy and on or towards the south by the property hereinafter, firstly described and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title apply to Messrs. Mathubhai, Jamatram and Madon, Attorneys at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to building contractors, Merchants and private buyers.

SALE OF ENGLISH DADO TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day, of September, 1910, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account of the consignors, the following:—

104 casks, each containing 18 dozen 6 by 6, glazed Dado tiles of superior English make, of various colours.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1910.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
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FILLED AT THE SOURCE, APOLLINARIS-BRUNNEN, AHRWEILER

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THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN.

BAND OF THE 1ST GLOSTERS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SEPT. 21ST AND 22ND.

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S. ROSE & CO.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
THE SECRET OF THE GLACIER.

A Grand Italian drama with some of the best Sceneries,
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Our Usual Series of
DRAMATICS AND COMICS.
AT THE GENERAL DEMAND OF OUR BOMBAY PATRONS,
ON SATURDAY, 24TH INSTANT,
FUNERAL OF LATE KING EDWARD VII.
For one week only.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

A BAZAAR

WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.
EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIES, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.
THE MORRIS DANCE AND SPANISH CACHUCA.
By the G.F.S. Members of the Byculla Branch.
THE VICTORIA BAND
Will be in attendance.
Opened by Mrs. SWANN.
From 4-30 to 7-30.
ENTRANCE As. 4.
Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
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Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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J. S. BRUCE,
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges of the sexual organs impending injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods as may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daily-by-scented, greaseless

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protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blisters from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY near the Petit Mill and in the lane adjoining Lalwadi, Parel.

Under instructions from Jamalbhoy Mahomed, mortgagee of the undermentioned property in exercise of the Power of Sale in that behalf, contained in the mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1903, and made between Hyderaly Abdul Kayum of the one part, and Jamalbhoy Mahomed of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, the following property at the risk and costs of the mortgagor, his heir, executors, administrators and assignees,

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old No. 91, new No. 1c581, old Survey No. 2, and new Survey No 2514 and bounded on the East by lessor's vacant land, with plinth and foundation, on the West by a gully and beyond that by the lessor's property, on the North by private passage and on the South by a sweeper's passage and the buildings thereon, are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1008 (3), 1008 (1), and Street No. 1 (b), 3a, 3b, and 6b, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenents.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

Sale on FRIDAY, 23rd September.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Wodehouse Road, nearly opposite the Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and substantial made French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoy, corner and side cabinets, book case, palm stands, jardinniers, iron bedstead, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes hanging presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, Austrian safe, sweet-toned walnut wood cottage piano by Chappel partition screen, batstand, carpets, wind-proof lamps, glassware, crockery ware, best platedware, table ornaments, etc., the property of P. Forrest, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHARWA LANE, FALKLAND ROAD.

(H. C. O. O. C. J.)

Suit No. 372 of 1908.

Barham Mirja Gulam Hossein and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Abdul Rahim Shaikh Malang Karim and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esq., Receiver herein and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 7th day of July, 1910, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property on Friday, the 7th October, 1910, at 5 p. m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the Southern side of Falkland Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, Collector's New No. 14070, Old Survey No. 5, New Survey Nos. 5561-5563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2256, Street No. 30, containing by admeasurement 834 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Kharwa Bhana Coever, on or towards the the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Haji sulleman and on or towards the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE for the right of Godowns at Mandevi Blocks.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of occupation of godowns in chawl at Mandvi blocks near Carnac Bridge.

Godowns No. 1, 2, block III, godown No. I, 2, 3, 4, block IV, and godowns, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, block V.

Full particulars and auction conditions can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the Office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1910.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 19.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	80 9-16—1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	...	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	...	93 3-4unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities		63 5-16+1/16
Bar Silver in London	...	24 9-16unchgd
Do. 2 months hence	...	24 5-8unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers at the rate.		
Silver in New York	...	53 1-4unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For—		25-28+1-2
Do. Berlin	...	20 43 —1-2
Do. New York	...	4 36 1-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate		3 p.c. 9-6-1910.
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight		2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.		3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months		3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months		3 7-8 unchgd
Interest: day to-day loans	...	7-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	...	1 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	...	77-9 1-8+1-8
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	...	1-3-29-32 unchgd

MANCHESTER, September 19.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	...	...	Improved demand.
Futures	...	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			200
Sales of East India	...	...	400
Imports	...	...	3,000
Mid-American	...	...	7-85—15
Egyptian F.G.F.	...	...	12 1-2 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	O.-D.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	6·83	6·89	6·82
	—15	—10	—8
Mid. Uplands	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	6·79	6·79	6·80
d. O. C.	— 8	— 8	— 7
	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Liverpool	6·81	6·81	6·82
	— 6	— 7	— 8

NEW YORK, September 19.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	31,000
Do Last year	...	53,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	9,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	13,000
Spot Cotton—	...	12·75—15
Futures at New York ..... Oct. 12·97—17		Declined owing to weak near in southern spot market and increased offerings and southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do at New York ..... Dec. 12·92—14		

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	...	... 13 7-16 —1/16
Futures—Month of Oct.		... 12·87—15
Do. do. Dec.		... 12·82—16

Closing Tone of Futures—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Karachi.—36 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 21,10,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs

	85 per cent ex-ship.	... 47 1-4
Do.	Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs

	85 per cent ex-ship	... 45 3-4
Do.	Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore		... 41 3-4
Do.	Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship		... 79 1-2
Do.	Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...	... 74 3-4
Do.	Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do.	Name of Port—Antwerp.	
Do.	Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.

India double bags,	...	... 13 9 3-4
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.		

Tone of Sugar—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7 4 1-2—Sellers.

Tone.—Weak.

WOOL AUCTION.

London, September 19.

Wool auction sale opened day firm with moderate business.

Vicanere first white unequoted.
" ordinary white highest 8 1-2
" " " lowest 7 1-2
Candahar first white unchanged.
" ordinary highest 8.
" lowest 7.
Bicanere white highest 7 1-4.
" " lowest 6.
33,000 offered.

ARRIVALS.

"Silverdal," "Glenclunny."

BOMBAY, September 20.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	...	...1s. 4 1-32d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s	...	... 1s. 4 7-32d.
" " Forward	...	... 1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 3-8d.
France 3 m/s	...	... 170 1-4
Marks 3 m/s	...	... 138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	... 132
" Shanghai	...	... 179 1-2
" Japan	...	... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-12 ready and Rs. 94-10 forward and later on declined to Rs. 94-10 and Rs. 94-8 respectively.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 5-8 for forwards. Locally the silver market opened steady at Rs. 72-0. Demand from the speculation continued more, hence the prices advanced by an anna and closed at 72-1-0 with a firmer tone. Demand for ready was good and the prices remained unchanged. Gold market remained quiet.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0

Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch

	24	0	3
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	1	0
117 Penny Ready	72	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	1	0
Second do	72	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Market quiet. Demand poor and price declined by 1 anna.

Rapeseed and Wheat.—Tone firm. No change to report.

Cottonseed.—Firm.

Castorseed.—Firm. Demand good and price advanced by 2 annas.

Mowraseed.—Firm.

Description,	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 13 8 0
Linseed, Small	... " 13 4 0
Linseed, Brown	... " 13 7 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	... " 6 11 0
Brown Cawnpore	... " 6 10 0
Yellow do.	... " 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat	... " 7 13 0
Brown Kaini	... " 7 6 0
Poppyseed	... " 10 9 0
Castorseed	... " 41 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 33 to 35
Hard Red	... " 31 to 32
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	... " 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	... " 70 to 80
Mowraseed	... " 7 12 0
Groundnuts	... " 44 0 0
Cottonseed	... " 25 to 27
Maize	... " 19 to 20
Wheat Yellow	... " 40 to 42
Khandwa	... " 40 to 45
Bajaro	... " 27 to 31
Joowar	... " 21 to 22
Gram	... " 22 to 23
Minbara	... " 54 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore	... " 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	... " 49 to 50
Kabra	... " 54 to 55
Black Kutni	... " 46 to 47
Myrabollams	... " 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Monday, 19th September :—

Wheat	...	...	19,814 cwts
Linseed	...	...	3,252 "
Rapeseed	...	...	15,434 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	258 "
Poppyseed	...	...	2,177 "
Groundnuts	...	...	100 "
Castorseed	...	...	3,630 "
Rice	...	...	1,127 "
Myrabollams	...	...	890 "
Cottonseed	...	...	4,549 "
Mowraseed	...	...	578 "
Gram	...	...	5,245 "
Joowar	...	...	4,433 "
Maize	...	...	283 "

SPINNINGS.

Patits opened at Rs. 2,770 and later on the price advanced to Rs. 2,780 and again they declined to Rs. 2,762 1-2 and closed at Rs. 2,780 for October and for moorat at Rs. 2,772-8.

BANKS.

Bombay	...	...	1,527 1-2
India	...	...	65
Indian Specie	...	...	53

MILLS.

Century	...	...	217 1/2
David	...	...	400
Kohinoor	...	...	675
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,775
Finlay Mill	...	...	250 X D

PRESSES.

New Berar	...	...	902 1-2
New Mofussil	...	...	892 1-2
Jamna Ginning and Pressing Coy			750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		105 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...		167
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	...		275
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,165
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		16

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	119
Ahmedabad-Prantej New Shares		...	617 1-2
Tapti Valley	...	...	472 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 14 points down, New York 15 points down and futures were 17 and 14 down. Demand from exporters and mills was moderate and there was no change in the rates for ready goods. The opener showed 1 to 2 points down. Demand for New Broach being limited price remained unchanged. New Broach opened at Rs. 293, but business being limited the closing rate was also Rs. 293.

We learn the following purchases :—

100	New Great Mill	...Barshi	260
100	do	...Bombay Press	253
100	Sun Mills	...Comptah	295
300	Volkart Bros	...Akola	284-287
100	Gill & Co	...Neemuch	265
200	Assur Mills	...Mathia	260
600	do	...Ujjain	270
300	do	...Bengal	261
200	do	...Yeotmal	275
100	H Goculdas & Co	...Broach	305
100	do	...Akola	225

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	254
" F Good	...	254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	276
" F Good	...	266
Sind Punjab Fine	...	276
" F Good	...	266
Khandesh Fine	...	277
" F Good	...	267
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	286
" F Good	...	276
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	284
" F Good	...	274
Amraoti Fine	...	284
" F Good	...	274
Yeotmal Fine	...	294
" F Good	...	284
Nagpore	...	293
" od	...	283
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	299
" F Good	...	289
Methia Fine	...	277
" F Good	...	267
Broach Gin Fine	...	310
" F Good	...	300
Sawginned Good	...	309
Westerns H. G.	...	299
Do M G	...	335
Broach Good FUTURES	...	293
Bengal F	...	227

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 19th September :—

	Bales.
Khandesh	... "
Central India	... "
Barsi and Nagur	... "
Berar	... "
Central Provinces	... "
Oomras	... "
Dholera	111 "
Broach	... "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	... "
Westerns	... "
Bengals (N W. P.)	... "
Bengal Rajputana	16 "
Sind	... "
Persian	... "
Other Sorts	... "
American	... "
Total ...	127 "

LIVERPOOL, September 20.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	24,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.—Oct.	7·07—1
Oct.—Nov.	6·87—2
Nov.—Dec.	6·81—1
Dec.—Jan.	6·78—1
Jan.—Feb.	6·78—1
Feb.—Mar.	6·79—1
Mar.—Apl.	6·80—1
Apl.—May	6·80—1
May.—June	6·81—1

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	14 6	15 0	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	14 6	15 0	15 0	15 6
Havre	15 0	16 0	15 6	19 0
Hull	14 0	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool ...	15 0	15 6	.....	.....
Marseilles ...	15 0	15 6	.....	.....
Genoa	15 0	16 0	16 6	19 0
London	14 0	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg ...	15 6	16 0	16 6	17 6
Trieste ...	16 6	17 6	.....	.....
Venice ...	16 6	17 6	.....	.....
Open Ports ...	Nov.	15 0		
Do ...	May	15 0		

Hamburg, Havre 6d. more
Market steady

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4 x 4	... ...	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 72 84	Rs.53 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	... ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	" 44 14 a " 45 0 b " 44 10 c
Tin Ingots	... ...	...	" 43 12
Spelter	S M ...	...	to 44 0
	M M ...	...	
	J ...	...	" 18 8
	G ...	...	
Georgehitte	... ...	...	" 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S	... ...	" 47 12
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs. 14, 16 10-12			" 46 0
		10-12 14-16	48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crussur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, Sept. 19.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	.....	690	36,126

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions,	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18 Bundles ...	.....	35,000	...
163 Packages ...	.....	650,142 *	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India Ltd	Bulimba	Linga
E Sharafally & Co ...	Salsette	Aden

* Assistant Accountant General in charge R. I. M. S. Lawrence Bushire Reserve Treasury.
27 boxes uncurrent coins. Supdt V. & P. Docks R. I. M. S. Dufferin, Karachi.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 17th and 18th Sept. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	131	1,41,850
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	47	56,499

THE JAMNA GINNING AND PRESSING CO.

Capital.	Shares Paid.	Present Value.	Last divid.
250,000	1,000	750	70

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1530
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 "	1525
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1335
Bank of Barmah	100	100	...	124
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	80
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10		9¼
Specie Bank	100	50		51
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		270
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	10 "	160
People's Bank of India ...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	10
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£28
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£17
Do.	25	12	6 "	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125	$ 125	£2	
	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Atiok Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	245
Ali India Tel. Co. Ld.	100	20	...	14½
Bamanka	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32
Badham File	100	100	...	26
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	515
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ..... O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	103
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	167
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	980
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ..... O.	250	250	10	282½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	292½
Bemangha	...	...	...	...
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	25	292½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	160
Empress of I. L. A.	500	50	12 p.c.	170
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	16	225
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	53
Kamp and Co.	200	175	10½	170
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Marsha and Co.	100	100	10	115cd
Marsland Price and Co. ...	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Naples Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	...	215
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	...	42
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	...	760
Shivrajpore Syndicate ...	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Cabonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	110
Soundy and Co. ..... C.	100	100	...	N.
	75	35	...	28
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	30	30	...	78
Ld. P.	150	70	...	100
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co.	25	25	...	39½
Treasher and Co.	500	500	...	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Brasl's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	145
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1300
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapathy ...	250	250	40	575
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	6	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	183
Khamgaum	400	400	nil	320
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mathura	200	200	nil	160
Mercantile	125	125	nil	46½
Mazagog Mfg.	250	250	15	282½
New East India	100	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	580
New Berar	500	525	30	590
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	600
Surat City	200	200	20	215
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	692½
Wadewan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	620
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 "	126
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100	4½ "	106
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 "	473½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "	118

NOTICES.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 8, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LINGARD—September 16, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of H. Lingard, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Triangular Cricket Match : Presidency vs. Hindus.
Empire Theatre, "The Case of Rebellious Susan", 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph : "The Secret of the Glacier" 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10.

Maxim : "Set bounds to your zeal by discretion."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 9th instant, which left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia", leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A. will expound Gatha Spentomad Chap IV. (Yasna C.), verse 6. Thereafter Mr. D. M. Madan, M. A., LL. B. will read a paper on "The efficacy and importance of Zoroastrian ritual and ceremonies."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing from Saturday the 8th October the English Mail will be shipped from the Apollo Bunder. The latest hour of posting for this mail at the Apollo Bunder post office and at the Bombay General Post Office will be 12-30 p. m. and 1 p. m. respectively as at present; but letters prepaid with a late letter fee of two annas will be received at the Bombay General Post Office upto 1-45 p. m., at the Apollo Bunder post office upto 2 p. m., and on board the outgoing steamar up to the actual hour of sailing which is ordinarily 2 39 p.m.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Friday the 23rd instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 8 a.m., the same day. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umfaii" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM BHADOI.

Preliminary forecast of the bhadoi crops of eastern Bengal and Assam, 1910, reads :—[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under bhadoi paddy in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 5·2 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

This forecast relates to the rice crops which are harvested between the middle of June and the middle of November, and which may be included under the General terms "aus." Under the orders of the Government of Bengal which are still in force, figures are also given in the appendices for other bhadoi crops.

Area under aus rice in 1909.—Since the issue of final forecast of last year the Deputy Commissioners of Jalpaiguri, Cachar, Sylhet and all districts of the Assam Valley Division except Lakhimpur and Sibsagar have revised the figures for the area under aus rice for 1909. Also the area under the crop in forest villages has been available for the first time. On account of these corrections the area under the crop in 1909 now stands at 46,51,600 acres instead of 46,54,100 acres as shown in the final forecast of last year.

Character of the season.—The winter months were generally dry and in a number of districts the spring rains were late in coming. As a result sowing was rather late in some places. By the end of April good showers fell and the prospects improved, but heavy floods towards the end of July and early in August caused considerable damage when the bulk of the crop was in the ear.

Area under aus rice in 1910.—Increases in area are reported from Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Maida, Cachar, Goalpara, Nowgong and the Gare Hills, the total amounting to 64,050 acres over last year's figure. On the other hand, the Collectors of Faridpur and Chittagong and the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur report a contraction of the area under the crop, the total decrease being 41,000 acres. The estimated net increase is, therefore, only 23,000 acres, making the current year's area as 46,74,600 acres, against 46,51,600 acres last year.

Outturn.—According to District Officers' estimate the outturn per acre this year is likely to be 80 per cent. of the normal. I consider as the result of my own observation and reports from non-official sources that this estimate is somewhat pessimistic and am inclined to raise it to 90 per cent. It is true that nearly every District Officer complains of the damage done by floods, but I am inclined to think this damage has been slightly exaggerated while the advantages of the plentiful rainfall to those districts which have not suffered from flood have not been sufficiently taken into account.

On the basis of a normal yield of 6 cwt. of clean grain per acre the aus crop of this year is accordingly estimated to be 25,242,800 cwt., as compared with 27,909,600 cwt., the revised estimate for last year.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th September 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	19	9	30 a.m.	10	15
Teheran ...	20	12	0 p.m.	2	57
Suez	20	2	15 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Cable Asmab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-6-09).
Cable Obook Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted (14 9-10).
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (20-9-10)
Bhamo route to China restored (19-9-10), and interrupted again beyond Indian Frontier (20-9-10).
Moulmen rout to Siam via Raheng interrupted (20-9-10).

HIGH COURT.

DWARKADASS' BUILDINGS.

Hindu Contractor's Claim.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha against Rajoe Babaji, a building contractor, for an order against the defendant to forthwith vacate and give possession of certain premises in Princess Street and to pay Rs. 30,000 as damages.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that he was a creditor of the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey for a very large amount and the latter had deposited with the plaintiff by way of equitable mortgage a lease of his property at Princess Street. The receiver of the estate of Dwarkadass sold the right, title and interest in that property by public auction and the plaintiff became the purchaser of the same. The defendant was employed by Dwarkadass to erect buildings on certain plots leased by him. After the death of Dwarkadass the defendant forcibly took possession of the property and alleged that he was entitled to the possession as he had a lien as the builder of the premises for the monies due to him. The plaintiff contended that the defendant wrongfully retained the possession to which he was not entitled.

The defendant contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to the possession of the property until he paid off the money due to the defendant. Defendant entered into a contract with Dwarkadass Dharamsey to erect four buildings for him and it was agreed that the defendant should continue in possession of the two premises in Princess Street till all the moneys expended by him in connexion with the erection should be paid by Dwarkadass. He had expended Rs. 2,29,818 over the erection of the four buildings and he submitted that the premises at Princess Street were validly charged in favour of the defendants for the amount. The defendant said that he had also advanced to Dwarkadass various sums aggregating in all to Rs 68,000 on promissory notes upon an agreement that the amount was to be a charge on the Princess Street property. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs and counterclaimed for a declaration that he was entitled to a valid charge upon the properties in dispute, and that as such had priority of the claim of the plaintiff in this suit.

Mr. Kanga having read the pleadings, Mr Setalvad in addressing the Court, said he was very happy to say that he had occasion to speak to Mr. Shapoorji Broacha who was in a generous mood and had consented to a settlement.

The terms were : On the plaintiff Mr Shapurji paying the defendant Rajoo Babaji Rs. 25,000, Rajoo to forthwith give possession of the premises in dispute to Mr. Shapoorji. Each party to bear their own costs the counterclaim was dismissed.

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman the commercial cause brought by Harakhchand Mulchand against Radharaman Dwarkadass and others was called on for hearing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Coy., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. G. N. Gupte, holding Mr. Mirza's brief appeared for the first defendant ; Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Coy., appeared for defendants Nos. 2,3, 4 and 5.

The suit was for recovering damages on certain contracts which the defence alleged were wagering.

Mr. Desai, on behalf of his clients, asked for a fortnight's adjournment on the ground that his clients were not given inspection in due time.

Mr. Gupte supported the application.

Mr. Kanga opposed the application on the ground that though the plaintiff's attorneys had offered inspection to the other side, they had done nothing since March last to avail of that opportunity.

His Lordship granted the adjournment, but reserved the question of costs.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, y

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
H M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston...R I M
H M S Hardinge.....Comdr R Stocken .....R I M
H M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
H M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
H M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mills .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 20.

Avala .....2385 Canham .....P & O S N Co
Braziliana.....2438 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
Caithness .....2232 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2765 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Khearon .....2410 Beard.....B & P S N & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephens...W & A Graham & Co
Majmi .....2522 Hallet .....B & A M Jeewanji
Rannenfels.....3523 Fiffen.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Ameer.....1922 Halse .....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Bota.....B & H S N & Co
Delft.....502 Willoughby.... B & H S N & Co
Vaktura.....3594 McDougall...W & A Graham & Co
Vedala .....2164 Robins .....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Chappell.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2551 Archdeacon.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dte.	Agents
A Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	12 10	P & O Co
B Bellasco	2460	Jand	Cochin	27 9	J Finlay and Co Ld
C & R Aricato	2760	Bradley	Hull	22 9	J Finlay & Co
F Santhia	3353	Thomson	Stream	21-9	M M & Co
H Hajidi	1557	Newby	Jeddah	24-9	B & P S N & Co
L Milwaukee	4183	Smith	Barrow-in-Furness	3 10	W & A Graham & Co
M Islami	1605	Green	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
N Harpagus	3671	Johnson	Antwerp	30-9	W & A Graham & Co
P Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamberg	22 9	W & A Graham & Co
Q Budrie	1613	Jones	Jeddah	29 9	G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Quilon	3442	Stewart	Java	26-9 ... M M & Co
3	Olympia	3269	Robertson	Liverpool	30 9 W & A Graham & Co
5	Africa	2365	Seberich	Trieste	1 10 ... A L S N Co
6	Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	21-9 ... M M & Co
7	Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	23 9 ... N Y Kaisha
8	China	3868	Panisich	Kobe	24 9 ... A L S N Co
9	Marca	4437	Adams	Dunkirk	10 10 ... K Nixon & Co
10&11	City of York	7705	Wilson	Karachi	23 9 ... Killick Nixon & Co
12&13	Persia	4138	Haughton	London	24-9 ... P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Manley	Busreh	22 9 ... M M & Co
15	Candidate	3826	Booth	N F	Killick Nixon&Co
16	Harport	2503	Lamb	Dunkirk	23 9 ... J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Damood	B Nager	21 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Karachi	20 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Beme	1899	Barrand	Rangoon	259	Shaw Wallace & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Bulimba	Butler	Bushire, Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Rannenfels	Pfeiffer	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Avala for Liverpool etc
„ Valdura for Liverpool etc
„ Arcadia for China
„ Knight of the Thistle for Liverpool etc

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—55 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 147 bales wool, M Joosub ; 32 bales wool and 8 bales goat hair, R Moloobhoy ; 18 bales wool and 36 bales goat hair, A H Mahomed and Co.
Hurpurjan s—2,925 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 3,112 cwts myrabolams, A Khinji; 2,624 cwts myrabolams G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—83 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 7 bales skins, H A Oomer ; 15 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2 bales skins, J M Rehmtoola ; 12 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 50 bales cotton cuttings, M Somji ; 15 bales hemp, F Koopchand ; 81 cwts old rubber. H A Shaikwalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—209 casks skins, Towner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—40 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—2,025 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co : 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.
Milwaukee s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton fly J Kalidas ; 200 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cottonfly, N K Mody and Co ; 360 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros.
Harport s—129 cwts Zedory roots, C Otamchand.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Bisschek and Co; 1,000 cwts gingelly-seed, J Fachiri, 4,900 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—700 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 300 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—210 cwts turmeric. R Jemandas and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—2,070 cwts fennigreekseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avala s—2,998 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverji and Co. 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co. 2,000 cwts poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co., 110 bales cotton, Hamji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed. Volkart Bros: 4,000 cwts rapeseed. 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Maros s—4,000 cwts rapeseed. L Dreyfus and Co : 16,000 cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts mustardseed; Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 12,006 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 1,996 cwts linseed and 611 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR KONGKONG.

China s—315 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji, 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.
Devanha s—45 cases opium, F and O S N Co; 700 bales twist, Sasseon J David and Co; 150 bales twist M M Kembhoy; 85 cwts copiate 465 cwt dry fruits, D Pasco and Co; 23-1-2 cwts copiate R Jevandas and Co.
Bingo Maru s—500 cwt onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—45 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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AND
H E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 21st September 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

M.—Too late.

N. F. M.—Publication would serve no useful purpose.

F.—"And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall ?"

HOOK.—The University Senate has not consented to grant the Municipal Dog Destroyers the the honorary degree of D. D.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

EDWARD VII. AND GERMANY.

THE attitude of the late King towards Germany and the Germans was a widely discussed subject at one time, and it is true that the Peace-maker would fain have had the two countries more amicable in their bearing towards each other than they had been,—since the South African War, or say the commencement of Germany's ship-building activity. An impression was abroad not long ago that his late Majesty initiated a policy of hostility to Germany. But such was not the case, and it is a matter of common knowledge that he offered every encouragement to the journalists and mayors and mechanics of the two countries to exchange visits and learn what the others had to teach them. More friendly relations were established as a consequence and were it not for the occasional, perturbing exuberance of the German Emperor and the incessant scribblings of certain periodical publications, we might be able to live at ease with Mr. Kipling's Goth and the shameless Hun next door to us. In the current number of the *Deutsche Revue*, we find Lord Esher, a personal friend of the late King and one acquainted with his intimate thoughts, is at pains to refute the theory that Edward VII ever entertained sentiments inimical to German interests, and to prove that his Majesty not only fully understood and sympathised with the political aspirations of Germany, but strove to bring about a peaceable and durable compromise between them and the conditions necessary to the development of the Empire over which he ruled. In Germany it is popularly supposed that our King dictates the foreign policy of the country as the German Emperor apparently would like to. Such, however, is not the case, and Lord Esher writes that the idea is "nothing but pure imagination. His Majesty was much too sensible and the role which he had to play as a Constitutional Monarch too clearly prescribed to allow the idea of doing this to obtain access to his mind."

It is said to the credit of King Edward that he always recognised that the determination of the policy of Great Britain was the affair of the Minister for the time being, and that it only lay with him to disapprove or approve of it and then to put it into execution with all possible emphasis. "This last function he performed with so much clearness of view and in so extraordinarily tactful a manner that he won, not only the gratitude of his people, but the admiration of all competent judges throughout the civilised world. The leaders of both political parties in the country found in him not only a powerful ally, but also a positively unconquerable champion of their foreign policy. The foreign policy of the Ministry in office was in his eyes—under Constitutional government one should be able to regard this as a matter of course—the policy of the nation, and, therefore, also the policy which the Sovereign sanctioned. It never happened that he hesitated or looked backwards. His intellectual attitude showed a strong resemblance to that of his illustrious mother." English bickering with Germany was a source of irritation to the King, for he was not only a promoter of peace, but also a friend of peace. Scenes and squabbles were offensive to him in private life, and he hated hostilities between the political parties and deplored the armed rivalry of the nations. We know it is asserted, openly and fearlessly in England, that the destinies of Germany are not in the hands of the German people, but in those of the all-powerful oligarchy dominated by the great "War Lord." Whenever this governing group decides that the hour has sounded for war, the feeling of the German people would count for next to nothing, we are assured by those who profess to know. But in England the case is different. King Edward was at one with the majority of his people, a patriot and a king, and never once did he endeavour to interfere in the policy of his ministers.

Lord Esher declares that no one who could be long in the entourage of King Edward without perceiving that he loved Germany and the German people. No one could have seen the King and the Emperor in one another's society without noticing that both men, in spite of the divergency of their ideals, had a noteworthy resemblance to each other, and that not only relationship and mutual esteem, but a real liking was the basis of their intercourse. He never proposed disarmament because he recognised how necessary it was that the British interests throughout the world required adequate protection. Press attacks on Germany annoyed and saddened him, though he was willing to believe that the writers were actuated by patriotic motives. He never looked with feeling of jealously, of irritation, or of uneasiness at the growing power of the German Empire. He believed there was ample room for German expansion. In the words of Lord Esher, he "never yielded, even for a moment to a feeling of senseless fear, and remained uninfluenced by the flood of resonant phrases of those who could see nothing but baneful menaces in the justifiable efforts of the Great Powers of the world to increase their battle forces. On the other hand, no one was more determined than he to leave nothing undone which could contribute to the completion and strengthening of the defensive forces of his own country, for he was convinced that the security of Great Britain against hostile attack was the best guarantee for the peace of Europe, to the maintenance of which the chief efforts of the last years of his life were directed." He considered that a struggle between England and Germany would be disastrous to both nations whichever might gain the victory. And there are few who will confess to any other opinion. Commercial rivalry was at the root of the competition in naval strength and while the one continues the other will flourish. Meantime be as friendly with Germany as the late King wished, but keep one eye untiringly on the Dockyards.

A KING OF MS. COLLECTORS.

THE well known bibliographer Mr. W. Roberts calls attention to the work of Sir Thomas Phillipps, the famous book and manuscript collector in connection with the dispersal of his treasures which is going on still, though he has been dead for nearly forty years. We in India have special reason to venerate Phillipps' memory, for he was the means of preserving for more than sixty years the precious manuscripts of Manucci's invaluable memoirs of Aurangzib's time, which Mr. W. Irvine has recently published for the first time, to the great delight of all students of Indian history. Mr. Roberts does not mention this fact in his short but very interesting article in the *National Review*, probably because the Manucci memoirs formed only a small part of the large wealth of manuscripts which Phillipps had gathered from all possible sources during a life of eighty years. Being the only son of a wealthy manufacturer, Phillipps inherited a large fortune which he spent in his favourite pursuit. His residences at Middle Hill in Worcestershire and at Cheltenham were literally filled with his library of printed books and manuscripts in various languages. Though he had spent all his fortune on this most excellent library, yet his heirs after his death realised a still larger fortune by offering it for sale in several portions. The collection is so immensely valuable that there have been no less than thirteen sales lasting over sixty days from 1886 up till now, and numbering nearly 16,000 lots, which have fetched more than £45,000. Yet so much remains still that there will be many more sales in the coming years. Nor do the receipts of these sales represent the total value of Phillipps' collection for several large and important items have been sold for large sums to the French, Belgian Dutch and Prussian Governments. The last Government alone paid in 1887 a sum of 375,000 marks or nearly £19,000 for only 199 manuscripts three of which contained the Manucci memoirs.

The authorities of the National Library of France found that there were no less than thirty thousand manuscripts of prime importance for the history of their country in this unrivalled collection. They have acquired some] by purchase and hope to obtain all in time ; but they will have to pay a stiff price for them, as the heirs of Sir Thomas are fully aware of the value and can afford to wait. They never flood the market with these MSS., but judiciously sell in convenient lots. Sir Thomas was made a Baronet early in life, in 1821 before he was thirty, but he had no son, and the title became extinct at his death in 1872. He had several daughters, one of whom married the Shakesparian scholar, Halliwell-Phillipps, with whom howevers he quarrelled. His vast collection he left to his youngest daughter, Mrs. John Fenwick. The British Museum had hoped for a bequest of MSS. from him, but though for ten years before his death he had been a Trustee he left none for it. Sir Thomas was not a mere unintelligent collector, but had literary tastes, having been educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, and edited and printed some of the most valuable of his MSS. at his private press at Middle Hill. A complete set of these latter is itself valuable, though very rare. Phillipps had begun to buy in the early part of last century when manuscripts were to be had cheap. His collection has since risen several times in value, and the prices realised in the last twenty years by his heirs show that Phillipps' tastes were profitable as a mere investment. But, of course, he did not collect with that object merely. In forming this collection he preserved much from certain destruction, and he has done a service of the highest character to scholars by preserving materials by the help of which they are accumulating knowledge. Mr. Irvine has shown this in the case of the Manucci memoirs which were all along supposed to be lost. It is a pity his great collection could not be preserved intact in one place or has not been bought *en bloc* by a millionaire. It is strange in these days when American multi-millionaires buy and present to Universities valuable libraries that it should not have occurred to any such to purchase this celebrated Phillipps' collection and present it to some a learned body. But now it is too late by several years to think of such a thing, as probably a large part has been already dispersed by this time.

THE TERRITORIALS MODEL.

THE Queen's Own Rifles from Canada, with whose movements in England, Reuter has kept us fully conversant, will leave that country on their return to the Dominion during the present week. Their participation in the Aldershot manœuvres is of special interest just now, when the adequacy or inadequacy of the Territorial troops is such a burning question, if we remember that the Canadian Militia are the force on which the Territorial scheme was patterned. This, of course, has never been officially acknowledged, but it is no secret in military circles that it is the case. The organisation and conditions of service of the two forces are almost identical. There is now, of course, no British Garrison in Canada, the home troops having been gradually withdrawn after the federation of the Dominion. Only a few specially chosen British officers are attached to the Canadian forces for purposes of instruction. The defence of Canada is now in the hands of its militia. Under its Militia Act every male inhabitant between the ages of 18 and 60, unless exempted or disqualified, is liable for service in the event of national emergency. Persons so liable constitute the Canadian Militia. They are divided into four classes. In the first class are all males between the ages of 18 and 30 who are unmarried or widowers without children. In the second class are similar men between the ages of 30 and 45. In the third class are included all married men and widowers with children whose ages are between 18 and 45, and in the last class are men between 45 and 60 who are fit for service. In the last resort it is estimated that this militia would produce about 1,250,000 men, but it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to call out all the men. No register is kept of those liable for service, and in actual experience reliance would have to be placed on voluntary offers of service. The existing military forces of the Dominion consist of two classes of militia raised entirely by voluntary enlistment. The first comprises a small permanent force of all arms. The officers and men of this force are, to all intents and purposes, regular troops. They are permanently under arms, live in barracks, and have the benefit of a liberal pension scheme for all ranks. Behind this small regular force is the Active Militia, which corresponds almost exactly to the British Territorial force. It is raised by voluntary enlistment, goes into camp annually for training (except certain urban corps), its members enlist for three years, and they are paid for the period they spend in camp each year, so that their conditions of service are almost identical with those of the Territorials. The weak points of the force as General French recently pointed out in his report are its lack of organisation and insufficient training, especially in field work. There is such a large demand for labour and wages are so high that it is only with much difficulty that many men can be induced to sacrifice the time necessary for military training. In this respect the Canadian force seems to be much more hampered than are the Territorials at home. They find it is difficult to mobilise more than about two regiments together as the exigencies of employment demand that in different districts different dates for the training must be fixed. On the other hand, as General French warmly acknowledged, the material to be obtained in Canada is of the very best, and with adequate training would turn out first-class troops. The lesson seems to be in Canada as well as at home that only by compulsory service can employers and employed be induced to find the time which is necessary to prepare for the defence of the country.

ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS.

THE latest news of the Edison Storage Battery for use on motor-cars is published in a recent issue of *American Industries*. Two electric automobiles are on trial, each carrying two passengers, having respectively an itinerary of approximately eighty miles; one of them has already done 153 miles, without recharging the batteries, at an average speed of thirteen mile an hour. On hilly roads they should be good for 125 miles. Mr. Edison does not claim that the storage battery will accomplish more in speed or power than the gasolene engine, but that it is more reliable and economical. It ought to be possible to settle the question of economy for Bombay on the basis of the price of petrol and electric current in the United States and India.

THE long vacation of the Rangoon Chief Court begins from this afternoon continuing till 22nd November.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Henry Robert Harrop, B.A. of Merton College, Oxford, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold the post of Head Master of the Government High School at Cawnpore.

I AM authoritatively informed, says "The Times," Constantinople correspondent, that the Ottoman Government will forthwith place an order for battleships with the Armstrong group, the only point which has not yet been settled being whether one or two ships shall be ordered. The same authority fully confirms the statement of the "Tanin" with regard to the decision of the Government to buy no more old warships, and adds that an order for fifteen or twenty merchant vessels will shortly be placed in England.

M. DEUTSCH de la Meurthel has stated at Havre that he proposes to organise an undertaking for providing an aeroplane service for crossing lakes and arms of the sea. The harbour at Brest, the estuaries of the Somme and the Seine, the passages between the mainland and the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight and the English mainland already offered a field for the exploitation of such a service. It merely meant, he said, the provision of aeroplanes to carry several people. M. Blériot was completing a machine that could carry from one to four persons, and progress in this direction bade fair to be rapid.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

LONG DISTANCE CRACKS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

SEVERAL noted men competed in the Pontypridd 130 yards professional sprint handicap this week, for which the first prize was £100. Great faith was placed in Major Taylor of Tasmania, who, with 3 yards start, was thought to have a big chance. He managed to win his heat in 12 4-5 secs., but failed in the second round. J. Donaldson won his heat from scratch in 12 3-5 secs., of four yards faster than even time, E. Eastman (Canada) also winning his heat from the 2 1-2 yards mark in 12 3-5 secs. The back markers got no further and the final was contested by the long start division, W. Thomas of Merthyr, 14 yards, winning easily in 12 secs. The time shows how hopeless the chance of the back markers, was, and if future handicaps are to be a success, the cracks must be given a chance.

NOTABLE LONG DISTANCE CRACKS.

J. Price of Small Heath was one of England's hope for the Olympic Marathon Race, but want of experience spoils his chance. He has "made good" since going over to the professional ranks and his latest exploit was to easily win a thirteen miles race at Halesowen Football ground, the time being returned at 65 mins. 16·2 secs. All, who know anything about such matters, will readily understand that some mistake was made in the time or distance and the figures given would represent fair going for twelve miles. Another long distance crack in W. T. Clarke, who, like Price, represented England in the Olympic Marathon Race, recently distinguished himself by winning a fifteen miles race for amateurs at Peterborough. The Liverpool runner and W. Coales of Thrapston (who prior to this, has confined himself to distances below ten miles) kept together for twelve miles, when Clarke went away and won easily in 1 hour 24 mins. 18 secs.

Writing about long distance runners also recalls to mind that E. Bouchard of France recently gained more laurels by winning the annual race around Paris. The interest in this event is very great, for upwards of 250 men faced the starter, while the spectators numbered 300,000.

CYCLING.

Although professional cyclists are not catered for any too well in England, masters are better arranged in France. One of the most notable long distance events across the channel is the famous Bol d' Or, which is a 24 hours track race, with human tandem pacing. At one time motor pacing was allowed, and it was such assistance that A. E. Walters of England won the race in 1899, with the total of 634 miles 774 yards. Last Sunday's race was the seventeenth annual fixture and it attracted eight noted riders, including R. Shirley of England, who did many big things on the road as an amateur. He was not fast enough for the leading French cracks, however, the best of whom proved to be Lean Georget, who won the race for the fourth year in succession, his total distance being 923 kilometres 200 metres.

CRICKET.

Many sportsmen are very pleased at the decision of Llewellyn of Hampshire to accept the invitation to accompany the South African team to Australia. This will bring the injustice of a law penalising a man for his loyalty to his native country to the pass, as Hants indents raising the question. Should the rule be carried out and Llewellyn lose his residential qualification for Hants, he will probably accept an offer to play for Accrington, a Lancashire League team, next season.

A wet season always upsets form, and some of the most noted batsmen are well down the list this year. Take Tom Hayward, for instance, this famous Surrey crack only having made 1,077 runs in 37 completed innings, giving him an average of 29·10 which is a long way off his usual form. Hobbs, also of Surrey, is another who has not found the damaged pitch to his liking, his record this season being 1,400 and his average 29·16.

Tyldesley and P. F. Warner are noted for their ability on wet wickets and both have maintained their reputation in this direction. The former alone among batsmen has made over 2,000 runs this season and his average of 48·35 gives him top place. The position of Warner is not quite so prominent, still, with a total of 11,86 runs and an average of 35·93 he has done very well and his only headed by eight rivals.

The doings of the bowlers may be referred to at more length another time, and for the moment it will be enough to say that Smith of Surrey is pressing D. W. Carr closely for top place, the latter's average for 58 wickets being 12·03, while Smith's 227 wickets have cost a matter of 12·44 runs each.

A SPLENDID FINISH.

Cricket is essentially a better game to play than to watch (for that matter all games are) but now and then the spectators get some entitlement for their long waits. The Essex vs. Worcestershire match at Leyton was a case in point, the finish, being very close. The pitch played some funny pranks on the last day, and when Essex faced a deficiency of 197 runs and managed to make 190, everyone considered it a big performance. The Notts men thus had to get 84 and when the wickets commenced to fall before Buckenham like partridges on the 1st of September, the fun began. Taree men were out win 38 up and the seventh wicket fell with the score at 65, while ten were still required when the ninth went down. Essex now seemed to be winning, but Burrows and Bale made the necessary runs and so won a fine game. Buckenham claimed 8 wickets for 40 runs and almost won the match for Essex.

More remarkable bowling was seen during the, Notts and Gloucestershire match, Park taking twelve Notts wickets for 63, while Wass dismissed thirteen Glostershire men for 108. Hirst also met with great success against Somerset, his victims numbering nine at a cost of 45 runs. Killick's 6 for 59 and 4 for 27, in the Sussex vs. Worcester match, was another fine bit of bowling.

In spite of the wickets favouring the bowlers this week, P. F. Warner and Relf (R) each played finely. The former's 137 for Middlesex vs. Surrey is the third century in succession he has made at Lords, Relf's not out contribution of 109 for Sussex vs. Worcestershire was particularly good, as the total only amounted to 161 for seven wickets.

FOOTBALL.

Home sportsmen were pleasantly surprised to read of the 8 points to 2 victory of the United Kingdom team over South Africa, last Saturday. A study of the beaten side, however, shows that it was hardly representative, and somehow one cannot think of it as in the same class as the team Paul Roose captained in England.

The "Soccer" game opened in earnest yesterday when half a dozen league fixtures claimed attention, though the majority of clubs will only start to-morrow. Chief interest in Metropolitan circles will centre in the struggle of Chelsea and Fulham to gain promotion from the second into the first division, and the rivalry between these West London teams will attract big "gates" to Stamford Bridge and Craven Cottage.

The chief incident of the Scottish League matches, on Saturday was the second defeat of Celtic, the champions going down (1—0) when at home to Greenock Morton. One win and two defeats is not a good start, and Celtic will have to improve to win the championship for seventh time in succession.

THE TURF.

With the St. Leger "drying up," sportsmen are now giving their chief attention to the Autumn Handicaps the weights for which are now out. It speaks well for the manner the adjuster of the weights to has performed the task that a glance down the imposts for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire does not convey the impression that any particular animal is thrown in. That Bachelors Double is top weight 9st. 5lbs. in the Cesarewich creates no surprise and he is set to give Sir Martin 5 lbs. Elizabetta 8st., Magic 7st. 10lbs., Verney 7st. 6lbs., and Laughing Mirror 6st. 10lbs., are candidates which impress the writer. Magic's victory over Bayardo in the Goodwood Cup show he can stay, and he and Laughing Mirror are likely to find support. Some of my readers may like to try a long shot, and to these I recommend Verney. Turning to the Cambridgeshire, we find, Sir Martin 9st. 4lbs. at the head, Bachelor's Double receiving 3lbs. The American is "hot stuff" at 9 furlongs and ought to be handy if right. The story has been regarded as a "rod in pickle" for some time, and this may be his journey. He will have to be smart, however, to win under 7st. 12lbs., as such noted animals as Electra 7st. 12lbs., Norman III 7st. 9lbs., Admiral Hawke 7st. 9lbs., and Yellow Slave 7st. 2lbs., cannot be ignored. Still, if the betting indicates that the connection fancy, The Story, that candidate will be dangerous, and the writer also thinks a horse of the class of Admiral Hawke must have a big chance.

IN GENERAL.

The Raneigh polo team now in the United States appears to be playing very well. Judging by recent wins over the Perroquets at Narragansett and the Meadowbrook Frostbooters.

It is not surprising that the Australian lawn tennis authorities cavil at spending £600 for the purpose of enabling Mahrs Dixon, Mavrogordato and Lowe to go on a nice little trip to Australia. Until the English authorities can pick a team with some bare possibility of winning the Davis Cup, no team should be sent at all—unless at the expense of the English authorities.

The billiard has now fairly commenced, Inman and Diggle being engaged in a level match of 16,000 up, while Harverson and Reece are opposing each other in a similar match.

The continued success of Con Kelly in the boxing arena gives much pleasure to his many admirers in the old country.

The English players had an easy task in the annual water polo match against Ireland, the score at the end being 7 goals to 1 in favour of the Saxons.

Allan Marshall, the well known Australian cricketer, who has been assisting Surrey for the past few seasons, is returning to Queensland shortly.

The final of the Welsh amateur golf championship at the Swansea Bay Club course resulted in Mr. Brown defeating G. Renwick, jr., by 2 up.

INDIANS AND ZULULAND.

Sir Charles Saunders' Boast.

SIR Charles Saunders, late Chief Commissioner Zululand, when speaking at Malvern, Natal, on the 18th ult. dealt with the Indian question, at the same time not forgetting to remind his audience of what he had done in Zululand in the way of keeping out Indian storekeepers. The local press reports Sir Charles' speech as follows:

One of the questions next in importance, so far as the Province of Natal is concerned, is that of Indian immigration, and as I have said before, I am in favour of bringing this to an end, as soon as this can reasonably be done, or, at any rate, restricting it as much as possible. At the same time, any policy which is adopted in this direction must be such as to ensure that all concerned are justly and fairly treated. The fact cannot be lost sight of that many of our largest industries—not only the sugar industry—but many other industries on the coast, as well as in the up-country districts—are not only dependent on this class of labour, at the present time, but these industries have been built up to what they are now on a reasonable assurance that there would, at least, be no sudden stoppage of the labour upon which their very existence at the present time depends. We must all admit, I think, that these industries are

THE BACKBONE OF THE COUNTRY,

and that nothing could do more harm to this Province than the sudden crippling or sacrificing of these industries. It would destroy confidence in this Province and throw a large number of Europeans out of employment, many of whom, through having spent the most of their lives in these industries, would find it most difficult, if not impossible, to start life afresh in any other sphere. The whole question is one which requires as careful and deliberate consideration as any problem with which the Union Government is likely to be faced, and I am convinced that the only satisfactory manner of dealing with it will be with the assistance and co-operation of those who are the largest employers of Indian labour, who realise just as much as any of us that to continue indefinitely the introduction of Indians must enormously add to the difficulties which have to be faced in dealing with the already complex native question throughout the Union. That the stoppage of this Indian immigration, even in the case of labourers, can and will ultimately be brought about I feel little doubt. But there is another and, to my mind, far more serious and dangerous phase of the whole question, a phase which should be coped with and settled with the least delay possible. I refer to those Indians who have settled in this country and are generally known as

ARAB TRADERS,

it would be difficult for any of us to discover what possible use these people are in the country. In most instances they have not even served indentures as labourers, but have simply come here to sap what they can out of the country, and, in doing so, deprive a large number of Europeans of the means of earning a legitimate livelihood in the spheres these Indians have usurped. They are certainly no ornament, as every village or township they settle in is at once made hideous by their filthy hovels.

I am strongly of opinion that if it is possible to get rid of these people they

SHOULD BE GOT RID OF AT ALL COSTS.

There is no necessity to do them any injustice, and they should be treated fairly, but even were it to cost a million of money to free the country of them the money would be well spent. Anyone with the slightest knowledge of the true state of affairs must realise that the continuance of Indian settlement in this Province in any sphere where they come into serious competition with Europeans must eat into the very existence of the European population, and unless we are satisfied to sit and watch this Province of the Union become an Indian Native settlement, immediate steps must be taken to check and remedy the evil. We have to protect not only ourselves but those who will

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. RITCH.

Deportation by Portuguese Authorities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Mr. Ritch, Secretary of the British India Committee, in an interview with Reuter's representative prior to his departure for South Africa, said that the most astounding development was the deportation of Indians born in South Africa. "It amounts," he said, "to transportation. Many of them have never set foot in India, and are ignorant of the language. The method of operation is disgraceful. They release Indians in Portuguese East Africa, and their re-arrest and deportation by the Portuguese entails the handing over of British subjects to a Foreign Power for punishment for not producing passes. The latter are degrading and unnecessary, because the registration books fully identify them. The deported persons then land in India destitute, and the fate of their families is worse, they being left penniless in South Africa."

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter telegraphs from Pretoria that the Supreme Court has decided that a minor born and resident in India is not entitled, because his father is domiciled in the Transvaal, to registration under the Asiatic Act. The decision will have an important bearing on future immigration.

AEROPLANE OVER THE ALPS.

An Arduous Race.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

An abortive start has been made in the aeroplane race across the Alps from Brigue to Milan, over the Simplon Pass. M. Chavez, the holder of the height record, came down in twelve minutes, baffled by the winds. Mr. Weyman also alighted.

The danger of the flight lies in the great height, the intense cold, the inconceivability of landing in the event of an accident, and the air currents and eddies. Traffic on the Simplon was stopped to make way for an aeroplane service, and the course was marked by white cloths and smoke-producing fires.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Queen Alexandra has left for Copenhagen.

AMERICAN SUGAR FRAUDS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Mr. Heike, Secretary of the American Sugar Trust, has been sentenced to eight months in the penitentiary, and a fine of five thousand dollars, for conspiring to defraud the Customs by underweighing at the dock.

THE SOMALILAND MULLAH.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Mullah with a large following is nearing Burao. The Mullah's landlies are returning to the coast.

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE CHARGE.

German Officers Released.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The three German officers, who were arrested at Moscow on suspicion of espionage, have been released.

S. S. "TYMERIC".

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The "Tymeric" passed Cocktown yesterday.

DEATH OF SIR J. P. RODGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The death has occurred in London of Sir J. Rodger, Governor of the Gold Coast.

Sir John Pickersgill Rodger, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., was born in 1851, third son of Robert Rodger of Hollow Castle, Kent. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1897 from the Inner Temple. He was appointed Chief Magistrate, Selangor, in 1882, and served as British Resident, Selangor from 1884 to 1888. He was President in Selangor (1884-88); was British Resident of Pahang in 1888-1896, and then transferred to Selangor from 1896 to 1902. He was sent out as Governor for the Gold Coast in 1903.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The death is announced of the Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, late Archbishop of York.

[The Most Reverend William Dalrymple Maclagan, P. C., D. D., D.C.L., LL.D., was born in Edinburgh in 1826. He was the fifth son of the late David Maclagan, M. D., who during the Peninsular War acted as a Physician to the Forces. He was first intended for an Army career and after going to school at Peterhouse he joined the Indian Army in 1847, and served in this country for five years. Retiring as a lieutenant in 1852 he went home and studied for the Church at Cambridge University. He was ordained Deacon in 1856 and priest in 1857, and in 1869 received his first incumbency as Rector of Newington. Six years later he was appointed Vicar of Kensington, and in 1878 was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield. Thirteen years later he was promoted to the See of York, and he was Archbishop in the Northern Province until 1908 when on his retirement owing to his great age he was succeeded by the Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Canon of St. Paul's. The late Archbishop was not a prolific writer, but in 1891 he published a volume of Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges, and he was joint Editor of "The Church and the Age," two vols, published in 1870. He was twice married in 1850 to Sarah Kate, daughter of George Clapham (who died in 1862) and in 1878, to the Hon Augusta Ann Barrington, fourth daughter of Viscount Barrington. He had three sons and one daughter.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Big Lock-out Threatened.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Federation of Cotton Masters has decided to close all mills on Oct. 1st, if the dispute at Fern Mill, Oldham, is not settled. This action will affect 100,000 operatives.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Cotton Federation has issued a long statement, detailing the disputes at Oldham. The statement says that in both cases the attitude of the Cardroom Operatives' Amalgamation is such that it ought to be opposed in the most determined fashion by every member of the Federation. The question is forced to the front whether the employer is to have a voice at all in the management of the cardroom section of his mills. The Federation has offered to submit to arbitration the question as to which side has broken the Brooklands Agreement, but the cardroom operatives apparently refuse to have their interpretation of the agreement questioned.

CAMBRIAN COLLIERIES STRIKE.

Curious Situation.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Thirteen thousand Cambrian colliers and three thousand others struck to-day, but subsequently nine thousand decided to resume work to-morrow and pledged themselves to await the result of the ballot.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

International Conference in Paris.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Twenty-one nations are represented at the International Anti-Unemployment Conference in Paris. The British delegation is headed by Lord George Hamilton and includes the Australian High Commissioner, the Agents General and Canadian Minister of Labour. M. Cochery, French Minister of Finance, is also present.

In a speech, M. Bourgeois, ex-Minister declared that the elements of the problem were hardly understood. The Labour market must be universally organised.

A Committee was appointed to frame statutes of international organisation.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Kaiser's Visit.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The German Emperor has gone to Vienna on a two days' visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Austrian papers dwell on the visit, emphasising the exceptional relations between the Monarchs and the strength of the alliance.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter wires from Vienna that the Kaiser has arrived there to congratulate the Emperor Francis Joseph on his eightieth birthday. The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archdukes, the German Ambassador in Vienna and the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin met the Kaiser near Vienna and the meeting was particularly cordial. They drove to Schoenbrunn Castle through cheering crowds.

MR. TAFT AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

A Shadow and Coming Events.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

President Taft has conferred with Mr. Roosevelt, at the latter's request, at Newhaven, Connecticut, on the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's election to the Governorship of New York State.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from New York that it is semi-officially stated that although discussion at Newhaven was limited to New York State politics and national affairs were not discussed, a shadow of the 1912 national campaign undoubtedly overhung the meeting. The old cordiality between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt was absent.

Mr. Taft still feels keenly Mr. Roosevelt's alleged recent statement that Mr. Taft had not dealt fairly with him and the relations between the two will never be the same again. Mr. Taft's position concerning the 1912 campaign is that he is willing to run for the Presidency if nominated. If people do not want him he will submit to their decision.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The German Crown Prince embarks at Genoa on the North-German Lloyd liner at the beginning of November on his tour in the Far East.

UNIONIST CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Unionist campaign was opened yesterday with meetings in fifty towns and villages and thirty counties.

One of the most amusing incidents of Mr. Roosevelts recent tour, says an American correspondent, was the ex-Presidents appearance clad in pyjamas and a mackintosh on the rear platform of his train at a station not far from Cheyenne. The sun had not long risen, and yet a large crowd had assembled, vociferously demanding a speech. Mr. Roosevelt delivered a speech, but protested in the most vigorous terms when the photographers proceeded to snapshot him in his unconventional costume.

THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT.

Speech from the Throne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Reuter telegraphs from the Hague that Parliament was opened to-day. Queen's speech referred to the more settled condition of the colonies and its happy influence on the development of trade. The finances of the Kingdom required the greatest care. There was a very considerable deficit owing to many fresh expenditure.

The speech announced Bills for the revision of tariff, introduction of a general income-tax and workmen's insurance, reform of education and militia and reform of the internal administration of the East Indies.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

General Botha and the Premiership.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

General Botha has decided to retain the Premiership of United South Africa.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

General Botha announcing his retention of Premiership said, "My party has a large majority and we are prepared to carry on the Government for the next five years."

SHIPWRECKED ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Rescued by Dundee Whalers.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Dundee whalers have rescued and brought home the crew of the Dutch schooner "Ianti Naagatha" which was sunk by an iceberg in the Arctic a year ago. Those saved include an English missionary named Greenshields and a German ornithologist. They escaped in boats and wintered with the natives. They barely subsisted on the scanty supplies of raw seal and suffered great privations.

TURCO-RUMANIAN CONVENTION.

Waning of British Influence in Turkey.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Turco-Rumanian Convention is the theme of the papers which accept it as a fact. They comment in a cautious strain on the absence of details. While the section deplores the wane of British influence in Turkey and attacks British diplomacy in that connection, the majority of the papers consider the Convention an excellent thing, securing peace in the Balkans and averting dangers of explosion among the hotheads of Sofia and Athens.

They point out that even if the Convention has been engineered by Austria, which is doubtful, Austria is not likely again to attempt dangerous enterprises at present, while Turkey whose chief interest is peace with view to internal reorganisation, will hardly venture to offend Russia and other entente powers.

FATAL SHOT AT DRILL.

Inquiry Into Mr. Campbell's Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT 20.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, opened an inquest to-day into the recent accidental death of Mr. W. T. Campbell, Chief Officer, I. F. Company, during the drill of the Legion of Frontiersmen on 4th September. Mr. W. Higginbotham, Superintendent of the Foundry and Workshops of Messrs. Balloch Brothers who was a Lieutenant of the Legion in the 'Post Mortem' evidence described the grouping of the two parties, one in front and the other in the back. Each party was armed with service revolvers. He gave an order to Lieutenant Lowe to fire one shot into the ground to see if the ponies would stand fire. He and Lieutenant Lowe had ball cartridges. After the second and third shots were fired he heard a fourth shot and asked who fired it but got no answer. Later he heard that Lieutenant Lowe had fired it. His Corps were encouraged to use '450 revolver. The enquiry is proceeding.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ACT OF PARENT.

Child Thrown out of the Window.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

W. A. B. Scott, an employee of the Burma Oil Company on return home yesterday had a quarrel with his wife and then picked up his daughter aged two years and saying this is our child, here she goes, one, two, three, and deliberately threw the baby out of the window 30 ft below. To the police Scott stated the child fell out of the window, but this is contradicted by the wife and the servant. The child was picked up unconscious and removed to hospital where it was found to have fractured its leg.

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

At a meeting of the residents of Akyab in connection with the King Edward Memorial with Colonel Townsend in the chair it was decided to collect subscriptions first and then to decide the form the memorial should take; Five per cent of the collections to be sent to the Burma Provincial Memorial Fund.

DERA GHAZI KHAN FULLY DESTROYED.

Site for New Town Selected.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL FOR HELP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 20.

Dera Ghazi Khan which has been long threatened with destruction, has at last fallen a prey to the insatiable River Indus. Mr. Maynard, Commissioners describes the situation as follows:—

At the close of the flood season of 1910, only one-fourth of the town of Dera Ghazi Khan, once the home of 21,000 people, remained, three-fourths of it has been allowed by the Indus. Almost all of this destruction has occurred since the middle of June last. Of the six thousand houses five thousand have disappeared. Many of the people have found temporary refuge in the neighbourhood and thousands are absolutely homeless and the number without permanent homes is four times as great. Owing to the disturbance of occupation many are deprived of their livelihood. A portion of the town is under water owing to the breaching of embankments and all about it lies black and stagnant pools of subsoil water. All that is swallowed is lost in sand banks and churned into mud. Shops, houses, temples Shrines, have followed gardens and wells into this unappeasable slough. The Government has fixed upon a site for the new town some ten miles away from the river, has acquired land and distributed it in suitable residential plots at a nominal charge. But a vast majority of those ousted from their old homes have not the means to build new houses. Large expenses devolve upon Government in connection with a move of this kind. The new town must have its water supply, its drainage, its pavements, its approach roads, its schools and its hospitals.

And all of this outlay which cannot be recovered from the sale of land must fall on the finances of the provinces. It is not possible for Government to undertake the erection on a large scale of houses for the refugees or to tide over with charitable relief in the period of transition. These are functions of private charity. The sum required cannot be put at less than half a lakh of rupees and will possibly be greater. On behalf of the sufferers of Dera Ghazi Khan I appeal for the help to the charitable af All India. Subscriptions will be received by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan as well as at all offices of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the Dera Ghazi Khan Relief Fund.

CHOLERA IN SIMLA DISTRICT.

Disease Spreading.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Cholera in Simla District shows no sign of abating and another village called Thanadar reports five cases. The affected area now extends from Kotgarh to Nirit where Major Perry, I.M.S., with a strong subordinate medical staff are working. Visitors are advised not to use dak bungalow along the Hindustan Road Tibet.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Reports from Simla Hills state that cholera has reached Thanadar where five cases occurred and cases are reported from villages between Kotgarh and Narit. Major Perry, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, and staff of Assistant Surgeons are in the district organising relief and taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. It is still very inadvisable for visitors to proceed to Markanda or beyond either by forest, road or by the Himalayan-Tibet Road.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Mr. Norton began the cross-examination of Surendra Mukerjee to-day in the Midnapore case and occupied most of the afternoon. In questioning him as to the alleged assaults by the police. Mr. Norton asked how many times he was kicked by Lal Mohan and in what parts of the body in truely splendid way the Maulvi knocked his head against the post. Witness preceding witness was also questioned as to discrepancies between his evidence now and that before Mr. Macpherson.

FATAL FALL OF A SAILOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 20.

A German seaman one of the crew of s.s. "England" while engaged in painting the vessel fell into the water on Saturday, and was drowned. The body was found floating near the wharf yesterday. The usual police inquest was held and a verdict of death by accident was recorded. In falling, unfortunate man's head was injured, by striking against the anchor The remains were interred last evening.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Postponement of Third Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

The Official Assignee in the course of a number of applications made before the Chief Justice in the High Court to-day, in connection with the Arbuthnot Insolvency, moved for sanction to postpone, the declaration of a third dividend until the end of October, by when it was hoped sufficient assets would have been realised in England to allow of a declaration of 4 pies in the rupee. His Lordship granted the application.

MADRAS THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, SEPT. 20.

The Principal Mr. Arundale, of the Central Hindu College, the lecturer of the forthcoming Theosophical Convention to be held at Madras, has, it is said, chosen "The growth of national consciousness in the light of Theosophy" as the subject for his discourse. The course of lectures will, it is understood, have for its theme, the spiritual, educational and political regeneration of all nations, and specially of India. It should be of very great interest, as Mr. Arundale's special studies are not only in this direction, but also in Universal history, of which he is a scholar of eminence.

BIG FIND OF CARTRIDGES.

Charge against an Employe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

Moonooswamy Moodaliar in the Armoury Department of Messrs. Coombes and Company was to-day sent up before the Eastern Magistrate to answer to the charge of having committed theft as a servant and with causing damage by mischief in connection with the recent find of 3,571 cartridges in the Cantonment tank.

THE TRAIN BOMB AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Further inquiries in connection with the supposed bomb outrage, on the 33 up passenger train at Pattipuker Bridge on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, show that the explosion might have been caused underneath the first class compartment occupied by the two European officers, Captain Randall and Lieut. Follin, K. S. L. I. The compartment was again examined by Mr. Walker, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Swain, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, and other Police officers. A careful inspection of a panel on the left side of the window revealed marks of violence, similar to that caused by brick-bats. Some scrapings from the panel were taken possession of and sent to the Chemical Examiner, whose report is awaited. Further enquiries are proceeding.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

This afternoon at a meeting of the Special Committee of Calcutta Corporation appointed to consider the construction of sanitary dwellings for the poor in the city of Calcutta, on commercial lines, the following resolutions was unanimously carried: "In view of the fact that the Improvement Trust Bill is now before the Bengal Legislative Council and the Trust is to come into being very shortly and section 40 (1) (f) directs that all improvement schemes under the Bill shall provide for construction of dwellings for the poor displaced under such scheme," the matter will be left to be dealt with by the Improvement Trust, as it is only one of the secondary duties of Corporation to provide dwellings for poorer classes.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

A determined attempt at suicide was, it is alleged, made on Saturday evening at Meredith's Lane, by an old Madras Sub-Inspector of Police named T. J. Reardon, aged 55, by swallowing opium. Mr. Reardon had for some time been suffering from religious mania, believing himself to be haunted by evil spirits. He was for some years Sub-Inspector in the Madras Police and was subsequently caretaker of the Esra Mansions. On Saturday evening he was found by one of the servants lying on his bed suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. Mr. E. J. Reardon, son of the old man, removed him to the Medical College Hospital where he has been detained. This, it is further alleged, is his second attempt at suicide within a month.

HINDU CONFERENCE.

Election of President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 20.

Baba Cur Baksh Singh Bedi, son of the late Baba Sir Keemsingh Bedi, has been elected as President of the next Hindu Conference. A formal offer has been made to him and his acceptance is awaited.

A BOY'S BRAVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

Yesterday, Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, the Barisal leader and ex-deportee, presented a gold ring to a boy aged eight years' who saved boy of a similar age from drowning at great personal risk.

CALCUTTA PARSIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 20.

It will be remembered that some time ago great tension of feeling prevailed among Calcutta Parsis over the erection of a new Tower of Silence. The Calcutta Corporation accorded sanction and made a grant of twenty-seven thousand rupees. The Parsis rasied Rs. 76,141. The Tower is now nearly complete. An interesting question arose over the consecration ceremonies as to which sect, Kadmis or Shahanshahis, should perform them. The General Committee of the new tower came to the conclusion that both should participate and referred to the Calcutta Parsi Anjuman for confirmation. The Anjuman at their last meeting unanimously held that both should participate in the ceremonies.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Captain Watney, 74th Punjabis, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Rawalpindi Division.

Brigadier General Keary is transferred from the Secunderabad to the Gharwal Brigade.

Lieutenant Coubold Warren, No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Hyderabad (Sind).

Lieutenant J. C. More, 51st Sikhs, is appointed Translation Officer at Army Headquarters.

Captain Swayne, No. 68 Seige Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Roorkee, is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to No. 43 Company at Cork.

Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed to the Southern Niagara Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

An exchange has been approved between Captain J. F. S. Gordon, Royal Scots, and Captain Colchester Wemyss, Scottish Rifles.

There is an element of romance in the announcement that the Chilian Government is about to instal a wireless telegraph station on the island of Juan Fernandez, for over four years the home of Alexander Selkirk ("Robinson Crusoe.") To-day Juan Fernandez is mainly a penal settlement.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 20.

The hearing of the Dacca Conspiracy case was resumed to-day at 10-30 a. m. At the sitting of the Court, Babu Srish Chander Chatterjee, a pleader, moved a petition on behalf of the accused, Pulin Das, asking the Court to call from the prosecution, statements made before the Public Prosecutor by the witness, and grant him copies of them. Mr. Gupta declined to produce those statements. The Court rejected the petition.

Mr. Giles, Inspector of Police at Tejgao, described the finding of a revolver in connection with the Naria dacoity case, as well as cartridges and a rusty sword, and other witnesses described lathi-play.

Monomohandas Chakraverty on being further examined stated:—"I with Court Sub-Inspector Golam Sayed Khan once went to the Samity to make a list of members. At first we were opposed by some members of Samity, but afterwards we were allowed. The Court Sub-Inspector made the list. I made a copy of the list." Witness identified the copy.

Golam Sayed Khan was again called in to-day and proved a list containing names of members of Anushilan Samity at Wari which he prepared in the presence of Babu Monomohan Chakraverty, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Keshab Lal Banerjee, Inspector of Police, Dacca Training School, stated:—I was formerly in Tipperah. I searched the house of Basantakumar Majumdar on 11th December 1908."

Ananda Mohan Guha, Superintendent of Police, Hill Tipperah, stated:—On the occasion of installation of the present Maharaja of Hill Tipperah and the Lieut Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam visited Aghartala, three boys in the garb of a Sanyasi were arrested on that occasion. In Jail Santi told me that he was happy that he was arrested in a Native State because one has not to lose his caste in jail in native territory as he can cook his own food there." Witness identified Santi, Dinesh and Ashutosh.

Harikumar Gupta, prosecuting Inspector Bomilla, stated:—"I searched the house of Sarada Datta Gupta. I seized certain books and letters. I arrested Sarada." Witness identified Sarada.

Chandra Kumar Bhattacharjee, writer constable Fatikuri thana, stated:—"I read in the Comilla Victoria School up to Bysak 1906. He stated Anushilan Samity was started at the instance of one Pran Babu who went there. He played with bara and chhota lathies. Jhan Babu used to teach us lathi play. There were 5 or 7 rules of Samity such as exercise regularly, obey your parents, help the poor. I came to Dacca on the occasion of Janamastami and saw lathi play in a house called Bhuterbari. I had not to take any vow when I played. Witness pointed out Dinesh Chendra Guha as Ashutosh and Gopal Chandra Ghosh as Santapad and identified Pulin Das.

The Court here rose for lunch.

Court re-assembled at 2-5 p.m. Keshav Chandra Banerjee was further examined and identified a letter addressed to one Kedar Nath Chakravarty, secretary Suhrid Samity by Basanta Kumer Majumdar found in the searching house of Basanta Kumar Majumdar. Basanta Majumdar was a member of the Shebak Samity.

Mofizuddin of Koania Danda, in Dacca, examined stated:—"I know Kroki Char. I heard there had been a dacoity at Narai. On the day previous to the dacoity while we were working in our field in Kroki Char, we saw 20 or 50 men in a big chandia boat; that day subsequently I saw some men cross the river from east to west, one of the persons who crossed a river was Mararbar of Bidgao.

Haraprasanna Ganguly Ghatak of Kandapra stated:—I went to Judeypur in October last on the day when Rajendrapur train dacoity case occurred. Harendra Chatterjee, Rash Mohan Dutt, an old Brahman, and an up-country durwan were in the same carriage with me. In the train there was one Suresh Sen of Madhyapara in the same carriage with us."

Jnandra Nath Mazumdar Court Sub-Inspector, Narayanganj, stated:—I "searched the house of one Gurudayal Das. Amongst the articles found were Naba Jagaran, Swadeshi Prashanga, Chatrapat Shivaji, Bankim Babu's Granthaball. The framed pictures of Khudiram in police custody and Khudiram in the dock. Witness identified Khirode Guha."

Upendra Nath Banerjee of Ranthbog stated:—"I know Sarada Chandra Chakravarty at Ranthbog There was the Anushilan Samity. I found a letter in a book of my cousin and made it over to my brother who is a muktear at Munshiganj because I found things objectionable in it. There is written law in this letter that he who is ready to sacrifice his life for good of the samity will get free board and lodge and I thought it objectionable." Witness identified the letter written by Pulin to Sarada Chakravarty.

DANGEROUS BOMBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The eleven bombs found by the police at Munshiganj, have now been examined by the Government Inspector of Explosives. They prove to be of a highly dangerous nature, containing broken glass and stones, and liable to explode on slight concussion.

FATEGARH JAIL RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

An enquiry into the recent riot in Fategarh Jail has been concluded, and a number of the prisoners have been committed to the Sessions.

THE FRONTIER PATHANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 20.

With regard to the loot committed by a number of Pathans on the Kashmir States Treasury while in transit from Jammu to Udhampur under the charge of Police guard the "Tribune" understands that the cash looted amounted to Rs. 3,600 only. The Pathans who occupied position of advantage on the hill adopted a defiant attitude and did not surrender themselves to the police. The two police officers are reported to have been suspended and Maharaja has ordered to send out a strong Police force to arrest to Pathans, if possible to be shoot them down.

RETURN OF KIDNAPPED SEPOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The sepoy of the 51st Punjab Infantry, who was kidnapped by outlaws at the same time as the Jemadar of Northern Waziristan Militia and the sowar of the 14th Cavalry, has returned from Khost.

TRAVANCORE COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, SEPT. 20.

Major Faunce, of the Light Cavalry, Poona, is appointed Commandant of the Travancore Nair Brigade, vice Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Dawson, who is retiring. Major Faunce arrived here last evening from Quilon, and takes over charge on Friday, when Lieut. Colonel F. W. Dawson leaves for England.

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

Burjorji's mare Bonita who arrived here from Calcutta by last Tuesday's steamer died yesterday from the effects of a child. She was the winner of several big races in Calcutta.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Presidency vs. Hindus.

PRESIDENCY'S FINE BATTING.

The final game of the Triangular Contest began yesterday on the Esplanade between the Presidency and the Hindus, the latter having the luck in the drawing of lots after the unfinished Parsi-Hindu match. It had rained heavily on Monday and light showers also came down yesterday morning rendering play impossible until after lunch. A start was made at 3 p.m., and there was a little over an hour and a half's play. Shortly after 4-30 p.m. play had to be adjourned owing to defective light and a little later a heavy shower of rain coming down rendered any further play impossible for the day. Stumps were consequently drawn for the day at 4-45 p.m. Notwithstanding the dull weather, about 8,000 spectators witnessed the start. Messrs. S. N. Powell and S. D. Thakore acted as umpires. The Presidency won the toss and elected to bat.

THE PRESIDENCY BATTING.

As the result of yesterday's play, the Presidency made 106 for the loss of 3 wickets and deserve to be congratulated on this fine total which they hit up in a little over an hour and a half's play. This total was hit up for the loss of only 3 wickets on a pitch which was very much like the one on which the Hindus and the Parsis were disposed of for paltry totals only a couple of days ago. A slight drizzle which came down for the greater part of the time handicapped the bowlers a little, who could not get proper hold of the slippery ball. But the batsmen were equally handicapped as they had to bat on a soft pitch and as it was difficult to make the ball travel on the wet outfield. The soft pitch was admirably suited to bowlers like Balu and Joshi and the Presidency might therefore be said to have done fine work on a wicket like this and against a bowler of Balu's calibre. And if the later batsmen had fared as well as Cheetham and Brooke, the total would have gone still higher. Turner was just settling down when a delivery of Oghad's rising awkwardly from the pitch, just touched his bat and went into the wicket-keeper's hands. Christie's career at the wicket terminated under equally unfortunate circumstances. He hit a ball off Date towards the Wandby Road boundary, a fine shot which all thought would go over the line, but which Mehta, the Hindu skipper, running nearly twenty-five yards, converted into a brilliant catch. The Presidency innings opened merrily, Brooke and Cheetham knocking up half a century in a short time. The two put-up 67 for the first wicket, when Balu got past Cheetham's defence with a low pitched delivery. Brooke and Turner then added 21 for the second and first named and Christie next added 13 for the third wicket. The outstanding feature of the day's batting was Brooke's fine unconquered innings of 53. He set to work quite early and met all the Hindu bowling with fine confidence. He got most of his runs by hard clean driving, though occasionally he made some fine pulls. He was missed when at 20; otherwise his play was faultless and was a fine exhibition of sound defence and splendid forcing tactics. Cheetham played an equally great innings, though his contribution fell short of that of his colleague's by nearly half the number of runs. His effort was in some respects even more attractive than Brooke's. From the very commencement he was quite at home with the bowling, made some very daring pulls and in one over hit Erasha thrice to the boundary and in the same over got four more runs, a three and a single. He seemed good for a century when a low-pitched delivery of Balu's broke through his defence. He and Brooke made the longest stand of the day and notwithstanding the repeated changes in the bowling—no fewer than half a dozen bowlers were tried—put up 67 for the first wicket. With the exception of the one catch which was dropped at an early stage of the game, the Hindus fielded well. Sasahari's wicket-keeping was quite up to his great reputation and the catch with which he sent back Turner was a beauty.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Brooke and Cheetham were the first two representatives of the Presidency, Balu and Erasha delivering the Hindu attack. Brooke opened by getting a single off Balu and in the next over nicely cut Erasha twice for two. A two and a single came in and then Cheetham finely pulling Erasha to the Wandby Road boundary put up the first decade. Brooke responded with a three off the same bowler. Cheetham seemed to be at the top of his form, for in the same over, he got two more threes and an equal number of fours, the over altogether yielding 19 runs. This naturally necessitated a change in the bowling, and Erasha was relieved by Joshi at 28. Cheetham pulled the new bowler to the leg for three and telegraphed the third decade, which came as the result of twenty minutes play. It had been drizzling all along, which made the ball somewhat slippery. The fourth decade was then telegraphed, and a little later Brooke sent up the half century, amid cheers, by getting a three off Balu, whose next delivery Cheetham hit to the eastern boundary. At 54 Shivram was put on to bowl in place of Joshi at the Gymkhana end. Cheetham's contribution at this stage was 31 and Brooke's 20. Brooke had a life at this stage, being missed in the slips by Shivram off Balu. He then put up the sixth decade by driving Shivram for four, and in the same over pulled the bowler to the eastern boundary. The Presidency then met with a misfortune, Cheetham who had been playing a fine attractive game succumbing to a ball from Balu. Cheetham had played fine cricket for his 31, which included four 4's and was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (67-1-31). Capt Turner was associated with Brooke, who shortly after telegraphed the seventh decade by cutting Balu for two. There was yet another change in the bowling, Oghad relieving Shivram. Turner then opened his shoulders, sending Balu to the boundary. Eighty was telegraphed and three runs later Date relieved Balu. At 88, Turner was finely held at the wickets by Sesachari off Oghad (88-2-11). Christie who next joined Brooke got a single off Oghad, and Brooke responding with a single off the same bowler put up 90. Loud cheers soon announced the first century. One run later, however, Christie was out to a catch in the long field. He hit a ball off Date and was finely held by Mehta, who brought about a fine well-judged catch (101-3-8) Simms next assisted Brooke, who reached his own half century amid cheers. At 4-40 p.m. stumps were drawn for the day owing to defective light. The Presidency at this stage had made 106 for 3 wickets. The scores:—

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

F R R Brooke, not out	...	...	52
M Cheetham, b Balu	...	...	31
Capt W Turner, c Sesachari b Oghad	...		11
E B Christie, c Mehta, b Date	...	...	8
H L Simms, not out	...	...	0
A C Miller	...		
Capt W W Van Someren	...		
F L Sprott (Capt)	...	To bat.	
G L Burnham	...	...	
H G Freeman	...		
L B Ward	...	...	
Extras	...	...	4
Total (for 3 wickets)	...		106

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Balu	11	33	1	1
Erasha	2	23	0	0
Joshi	3	8	1	0
Shivram	3	12	0	0
Oghad	5	8	1	1
Date	3	18	0	1

Joshi and Shivram bowled one 'no ball' each.

The American people made a new high record for drinking and smoking during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. Preliminary figures given out by the Internal Revenue Bureau show that during that time the United States consumed 123,000,000 gallons of whisky, 59,000,000 barrels of bee and ale; smoked 8,000,000,000 cigars and 7,000,000,000 cigarettes. The Government profited by the trade to the extent of dols.289,728,014, the total collected as internal revenue. Playing cards contributed dols.565,524 in revenue and oleomargarine produced more than dols.1,000,000.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN BOMBAY.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan."

The amateur performances of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" which have been arranged at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, in aid of the funds of the Girls' Friendly Society by Mrs. Dimmock and Mrs. Harry Barlow commenced on Tuesday evening and opened with considerable success. It was a pity that the theatre was not more generously filled, for the actors and actresses played in a manner which deserved the heartiest encouragement, and we are sure that had the Bombay public been aware of the excellence of the entertainment which had been prepared for them the company would have been rewarded with a full house. The organisers are to be throughly congratulated, as much as those ladies and gentlemen who acquitted themselves so well upon the stage.

In "The Case of Rebellious Susan" a play of great interest had been selected, one which in its main theme deals broadly with the problem of marriage and the difficulties of domestic relations. However it is one of the earliest and not one of the best of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' productions and possesses faults in construction which his riper experience has remedied in more recent work. At the same time its plot holds one's attention throughout its progress, and the dialogue of the piece which seldom falls below a high standard is continually attractive. In the first act the play opens with plenty of life and movement in a scene which presents Lady Susan rebellious at the flightly conduct of her husband, (disclosed by the usual ill-concealed packet of letters) and threatening as an alleviative to the dull monotony of marriage to introduce some genuine romance into her career. She is being dissuaded by Sir Richard Kato, her uncle, and some other friends from attempting any such foolishness, but rushes off in a temper still firm in her intention. Lady Susan, of course, never means to let her romance carry her too far, but all the same she gets a little further in its depths than she intended in a more or less harmless love affair which befalls her in Cairo. When the second act is reached she has returned and the early passages are marred by a somewhat unnecessary incident in which Mrs. Quesnel in a particularly needless manner gives her friend away. One could not help feeling that the players themselves realising the irrelevance of the incident were made uncomfortable by the falseness of the note they had to strike. At any rate in this passage their performance seemed to drop appreciably from the high level which it otherwise maintained. In the remainder of an interesting act Lady Susan says good bye to her Cairo lover, and in a somewhat colourless third act learns, again in a rather unnatural manner, of his rapid defection and is able after some rather stupid argument to paton up her quarrel with her entirely uninteresting husband.

The Company of amateurs, which Mrs. Dimmock had assembled on this occasion gave a performance of the play collectively and individually which was thoroughly meritorious and which displayed its many strong points in a thoroughly attractive manner. Chief honours must be given, undoubtedly, to Mrs. Acworth who taxing the little role of Lady Susan had a complete character to present. Lady Susan is a capricious impulsive lady whose varying moods composed a difficult temperament for any actress to represent, while the strong sentimentality of the part imposed especial difficulties on an Amateur. Mrs. Acworth, however, discharged in a delightful manner all the demands which it made upon her, and in her hands Lady Susan was never less than the charming lovable woman, which she was certainly intended to be, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth whom one was glad to welcome back to the amateur stage in Bombay also scored a decided success. As Sir Richard Kato he had to be a middle-aged rather prosy lawyer whose mission in life as an elder member of the family is to throw around good advice broadcast and generally to set everything right. At the same time Sir Richard's is a character and Mr. Acworth gave it a forceful if rather demonstrative interpretation. He had a very arduous part to play—there were few passages in which he did not take an important if not predominant part—and that he was able to maintain unflagging interest in his role until the end was an unmistakable tribute to his ability. Mr. V. A. Grantham, as Lucien Edensor, the Cairo lover had little to do but give a promise which will ensure him a welcome back to the stage. His farewell with Lady Susan in the second Act was trying piece of work, but an incident into which he succeeded in introducing a genuine throb of passion. Mr. H. M. Kendall played the inane husband and in a rather thankless part managed to appear just as miserable as he ought to have been. Mr. L. Fraustadt was a breezy and altogether pleasant Admiral and Mrs. Dimmock was always successful as that practical common sense woman whom her husband gratefully described as a comfortable old fashioned wife. Mr. Malcolm Hogg seems to have an unhappy knack of being cast to play unpleasant people and Fergussen Pybus although in a different mould was as unpleasant as any of the characters which have lately fallen to his lot. However playing an exaggerated part he contrived to be very amusing and his version of the part was good evidence of his versatility, so his wife, an early type of suffragette, Mrs. Philips Percival was quite effective and both did very creditably in importing so much interest to two characters which are after all mere excrescences of the play. Minor parts were very well maintained by Mr. E. E. J. Boins and Mr. H. Stanley Kent while a pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment was the excellent entracte music played by the band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment.

The play will be repeated this and to-morrow evenings.

CRICKET.

ARMY AND NAVY C. C. vs. CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

This match was played on Saturday. Scores:—

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

1st Innings.

R Oliver, c and b Ward	... 3
Morris, c Gunjikar, b L B Ward	... 8
G D Longland, c Khansaan, b Engineer	... 13
A A Brown, b Engineer	... 7
E S Lynn, c Worgan, b Engineer	... 9
W Longland, c Gunjikar, b Engineer	... 4
A Pack, c Gunjikar, b Engineer	... 18
B Twedie, b Engineer	... 0
Lowlson, c Turner, b Engineer	... 4
Richers, b Cowie	... 0
C P Gay, not out	... 0
Extras	... 5
Total	... 71

2nd Innings.

R Oliver, c Mehta, b Ward	... 8
Morris, c Ward, b Campbell	... 0
G D Longland, b Engineer	... 3
A A Brown, c Gunjikar, b Campbell	... 3
E S Lynn, c Gunjikar, b Campbell	... 7
W Longland, b Campbell	... 0
A Pack, b Engineer	... 6
B Twedle, b Campbell	... 8
Lowlson, b Campbell	... 0
Richers, not out	... 4
C P Gay, b Campbell	... 6
Extras	... 4
Total	... 49

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

1st Innings.

K E Kumana, c Pack, b Lynn	... 3
R C Engineer, b Longland	... 0
H C Campbell, b Lynn	... 0
T H Worgan, c and b Longland	... 3
L B Ward, c and b Lynn	... 37
J E Gunjikar, b Oliver	... 10
C F Cowie, c Pack, b Lynn	... 6
S N Mehta, b Lynn	... 0
D Khansaan, c Brown, b Oliver	... 0
N A Mowdawala, run out, b Lynn	... 1
C R Turner, not out	... 0
Extras	... 3
Total	... 63

2nd Innings.

K E Kumana, not out	... 3
R C Engineer, st	... 5
H C Campbell, c Pack, b Olivera	... 0
L B Ward, st, b Lynn	... 10
J E Gunjikar, b Oliver	... 0
C F Cowie, not out	... 28
S N Mehta, c Brown, b Lynn	... 4
Extras	... 6
Total	... 58

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND BOMBAY.

That the late Miss Florence Nightingale took an active interest in the well-being of Bombay is not generally remembered but the letters given below will serve to recall the fact:—

To the Joint Secretaries' Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Having expressed to Sir William Wedderburn the deep interest which I feel in the Bill now under consideration, "to make better provision for Village Conservancy in the Bombay Presidency," I have been advised by him to address the Bombay Presidency Association with a view to bespeak their special support in favour of Village Sanitation, and to obtain their advice as to the practical steps which can best be taken towards that end. Accordingly, I have ventured to send you these few lines, and I trust you will have the goodness to lay them before the Council of the Association for their favourable consideration.

It appears to me that what is wanted is, as in England, an Act to enable the people, under proper supervision, to organise themselves in the villagers for sanitary purposes; the villagers doing the work themselves with the requisite guidance from skilled authority—that is, from the Sanitary Commissioner and the officers of his department. As yet, the higher officers are Europeans, but the time will come, we hope, when these duties will be performed by trained Indian Sanitarians. [It is a truism, but a truism much neglected among us, that it takes a lifetime to make a Sanitarian.] The problem seems to be to combine efficiency with freedom; to provide the impulse and the science from the central authority, without undue local interference; so as to produce a stirring practical sanitary executive which will inspire and direct the willing co-operation of every villager. Looking to the growth of Indian public opinion in such matters and to the great benefits to be obtained, the solution of this problem does not appear to be hopeless. For but little money expenditure is required. At certain seasons, when cultivation is not going on, the villagers have much leisure time on their hands, and the works required for cleanliness and a village supply of pure water are generally of a simple kind. And now could the villagers better employ such leisure time than in making their village more healthy and more pleasant for themselves and their families?

There is, of course, daily removal to be provided for of foul matters. But a simple organisation for doing this has been familiar to Indians from time immemorial.

In persuading the villagers and in directing them, the officers of the sanitary department would act as missionaries and preachers of health and cleanliness.

Important help would also be given in the same direction of simple lessons on sanitary matters were included in the text-books for primary schools.

The Association are far better informed than I can be regarding the condition of Indian villages, but I would urge upon their notice the fact that, from sanitary reports, it appears that preventable epidemics in the villages are on the increase. The increase of epidemic deaths in 1884 over 1883 was 583,000, and they were still increasing up to our last reports. Does not the protection of life and property from preventable epidemics rank next to protection of life and property from criminals, as a responsibility of Government, if, indeed, it is not even higher in importance? For, since the world began, criminals have not apparently destroyed more life and property than do epidemics every year in India. From the point of view of humanity the need of action is very pressing. And even from a financial point of view there will be gain rather than loss. There is a saving of money as well as of life by sanitary measures. Men must live and be able-bodied in order to plough. Is there not some danger that the population is actually decreasing in vigour? the race deteriorating through preventable epidemics? If so, there will be great financial loss, owing to the decrease of physical human power, and consequently of productiveness. And expenditure to avert this evil will be justified on grounds of finance as well as humanity. Then, as regards hardship to individuals, individuals do not object to personal cleanliness; and all that we want is collective cleanliness carried out collectively, with the least possible annoyance and the greatest possible advantage to the individual.

In advocating a measure of this kind for India, I am anxious that India should have the benefit of a system which I have seen working with so much advantage in England. Fifty years ago the state of England was much what the state of India now is. The people had not themselves the power to amend it. But they only wanted a little organisation with inspection. Now they have the powers. The community itself is the engine that does the work. Allow me to state one of the many cases which have come under my observation, of the cooperation of the Local Government Board in London with the country authority. In a certain country town typhoid fever broke out, and there were a large number of deaths. The cause was not known, but it was suspected to come from fouled water. Under advice, the inhabitants, acting through their own Board (even individuals may apply direct), wrote to the Local Government Board in London to send down an inspector. The inspector came down and inspected, ascertained that the cases was fouled drinking-water, and reported, making certain recommendations. The country Board sat upon the report and adopted the suggestions. The works were sanctioned, carried out, and inspected: the inhabitants taxing themselves and obtaining a loan of public funds with the sanction of the Local Government Board. The cause was thus removed, and the epidemic ceased. In entirely rural places the same procedure takes place, and the necessary remedy is obtained. The rural population in England has thus much improved, though there is much, very much, to be done yet.

Now, as to the introduction of a similar system into rural India: I am aware that Indian public opinion has made great progress in these matters within the last few years, but its good influence is but little felt beyond the larger towns, and sanitary missionaries are sadly needed to carry their teaching among the villages where 80 or 90 per cent. of the population reside. When deaths occur from an epidemic the people must be taught—not, as at present, to sit helpless, blaming the Goddess of Cholera or Small-pox, but—to call loudly upon the "Sirkar" to do its part, and also actively bestir themselves to do theirs in the matter of cleanliness and pure water.

May I cite a case which has come to me direct from another Presidency? The following is the account of the villages described: Typhoid fever lays up the whole population for two months every year, with the corresponding loss of productiveness and degeneration of the race. My informant had lost the whole of his family, dead of this typhoid fever; so had, alas! many others. The known causes were that the tanks for drinking-water were fouled by the people, while rank and rotting undergrowths remained uncleared. At last a high-caste Brahmin took up the matter, putting his own hand to the good work, and improvements were effected. These villagers themselves now are awakening to the benefit of such work, and crying out for a little organisation on the part of Government. It is under circumstances like these that I plead for the villages. It appears to be proposed to limit the operation of the Bill to villages of not less than 500 inhabitants. But will not this exclude a large proportion of the whole population from the benefits of sanitation? It appears that out of some 24,600 villages in the Bombay Presidency, only about 9,000 have more than 500 inhabitants; that about 15,000 villages, or two thirds of the rural population, would not have the benefit of cleanliness—"simple cleanliness is all we want." The return show that there is an improvement in the health of the towns having municipal institutions, but these towns have in British India only a population of twelve millions, whereas the villages a population of 155 1-2 millions, and in there is a serious increase of perventable epidemics.

In conclusion, I feel confident that the Presidency Association, as leaders of public opinion in Bombay, will carefully watch this Bill; that they will take the best means to bring it into a form well suited to local conditions; and, when it passed into law that they will use all their influence to make its working effective and beneficial. And I shall esteem it a great favour if, with the permission of the Council, you will inform me how far the provisions of the Bill as it now stands will be effective for the end proposed, and in what respects modifications are required? I shall also be glad to be informed what other practical steps can, opinion of the Association, be best taken in this most important matter of Village Sanitation?

Pray believe me, Gentlemen—or in all true phrase may I not say that I have the honour to be the faithful servant of yourselves and, if it be not too presumptuous, of India?

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, W., February 22, 1887.

P.S.—For the favour of distribution to Members of the Association and others, should the Council so permit it, I forward a few printed copies of this letter. I may mention that I have addressed the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on this subject in similar terms.

F. N.

To the Joint Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Since I had the honour of addressing you just two years ago on the subject of Village Sanitation, there has been published in the "Bombay Goverament Gazette" of January 24, 1889, a new Draft Bill entitled the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, 1889, which in many respects, makes an important advance upon previous projects of legislation. Especially is it a cause for satisfaction that the new Bill proposes to extend the benefits of sanitary legislation to all Bombay's 24,980 villages, without excluding any, as was contemplated by the previous limitation, which by excluding villages under 500 inhabitants, excluded nearly two-thirds of the total number. You are aware of the great interest I have taken for many years in question of Indian sanitation, and I am again advised by Sir William Wedderburn to submit for your consideration some points with regard to this amended measure, and to ask the favour of your opinion and advice.

2. The general method which, according to my view, should govern this class of legislation was indicated in my previous letter, namely, that the Act should enable and encourage the people to organise themselves in the villages for sanitary purposes—the villagers themselves doing the work, with the necessary advice and (in the case of unsatisfactory results) stimulus from outside. What is to be avoided is filling the villages with low-paid subordinates of a centralised department. The villagers should be encouraged to get the necessary work done in their own way, the results being judged by a qualified inspecting officer of the Sanitary Department, upon whose report the Collector would, when necessary, bring pressure to bear to get the work done by village organisation, and only in the last resort cause it to be done through outside agency. The advantage of this method seems to be that the ancient village organisation is thus strengthened and utilised; the hereditary village authorities and servants being gradually trained to the improved methods of performing their customary duties towards the local public, so that eventually the heart machinery may come to work almost automatically.

But again, would you suffer me to repeat that there must be, as it were, missionaries and preachers of health and cleansing, if any real progress is to be made. In persuading the villagers and in directing them the officers of the Sanitary Department ought, of course, to act as such. And would you kindly give me your further advice as to how best this important mission can be performed?

3. To those who, like myself, earnestly desire both that the village sanitation should be really effectual and also that it should be carried out by the people themselves with the least possible friction and interference, it will be a cause of rejoicing to find in the new Bill various provisions which will operate in these directions. Prominent among such provisions are the sections (41 and 42) which place the services of the hereditary village servants at the disposal of the Village Sanitary Committee, and which ensure to such servants the recovery of their customary dues, provided that their duties have been duly performed. It is believed that indirectly also this provision will be beneficial as tending to remove friction and to produce harmony among the various castes within the village. Again those sections (28, 30, 38) seem excellent as they provide that all money collected in the village, by subscriptions, rates, or fines, shall be spent within the village itself. And I am glad to see that Section 39 contemplates donations and loans being made by District and Taluka Local Boards to villages for expenditure on sanitary purposes contemplated by this Act. Might not also a portion of such donations be made available to provide reward such as a turban or dress of honour, to be given present on some public occasion to those Patels and other village authorities who must distinguish themselves by their successful efforts to benefit the health of their Fellow-villagers?

(To be Concluded.)

INVENTIVE SOLDIERS.

Dover, Aug. 28.—With a view to testing the resourcefulness of the 10th Infantry Brigade, the commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. Stuart-Wortley, set the men the task of improvising with whatever material was at their disposal at Shorncliffe the best means of crossing a river. The brigade, which consists of the King's Royal Rifles, the Oxfordshire Light Inf. the North Staffordshire Regt. from Shorncliffe, and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf. from Graveseend, had already had a busy week of marching, fighting, and bivouacking. Acting on the orders received, they marched on Aug 27 from the camp to Seabrook, the objective being the Hythe Military Canal, which here is sixty feet wide. The scene was an extraordinary one as the 3,000 infantry passed through the village laden with all sorts of materials which had suggested themselves to the solders fertile brains for the purpose of assisting them across the canal. On arrival at the waterside no time was lost, each of the regiments competing with the others in improvising methods of crossing. The devices were of the most varied character, the first to be got afloat consisting of bundles of bedding straw wrapped in the waterproof sheets used for bivouacking. About a dozen of these bundles were lashed to poles in rows of three, giving floating and carrying capacity to bear four men. Then a soldier detailed for the purpose swam with a rope to the other side, the improvised raft being then hauled over, this operation being again and again repeated. Other improvised rafts were made from the wooden cases which contain the tins of bully beef used on manœuvres, the cases being in this case also covered with the soldiers' waterproof sheets and roped to poles. Military zinc washtubs were used in the same way, and also a few water-barrels, stacks of faggot wood, and planks of timber, a swimmer taking a communication rope across in each case. The most effective and ingenious scheme however, was that employed by the Oxfordshire Light Inf. They had brought a number of their barrack-room table-tops are some poles; the table-tops were lashed to the poles and a most effective bridge quickly made and thrown across the canal, a dozen men marching over at a time. They even improvised a handrail by lashing an upright at each end of the bridge, with a rope stretched between, so that none of their men got wet coats, as was the case in some instances with the rafts. This bridge took longer to make than the rafts, but the Oxfords were over far more quickly than the other regiments, as they were able to pass a continuous stream of troops across. The soldiers entered with great zest into the competition, which was watched keenly by Brig-Gens. Stuart-Wortley and Blair and Staff officers.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

The week opened with the share market somewhat unsettled, but an upward tendency would not be unexpected since the market is in a sensitive state. The following transactions were reported:—

Coal Shares.—Auckland Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12; Kuardi, Rs. 9-4; New Beerbhoom, Rs. 44-4; Ranegunge, Rs. 19-8; and South Govindpur, Rs. 2-8.

3½ per cent. Government paper opened at Rs. 94-13 and declined to Rs. 94-11-6 with Rs. 94-7-6 as the price for the forward position.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Connaught Rangers vs. H.L.I.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

In the Durand Football Tournament to-day the Connaught Rangers met the Highland Light Infantry. At the start play was confined to midfield, the centre forward of the H. L. I. then got possession and passed to his right wing who sent in a long shot which the custodian of the Rangers managed to let slip into his goal. The H L I thus scored their first goal within a few minutes of play. The Rangers then made an effort and the custodian of the H L I had several anxious moments. Two corners were obtained in quick succession without result. A shot from the Rangers' left wing narrowly missed scoring the H L I goalkeeper saving beautifully. Play was very even after this, the Rangers having the best of the exchanges. When the whistle blew for half time the game stood H L I one goal to Rangers' love.

On the re-start the Rangers quinotette rushed down the ball and forced the H. L. I. custodian to save at the expense of a corner which was not taken advantage of. Another attempt by the Rangers' centre forward was cleared in good style. The play then kept pretty even for a little while, after which from some pretty passes the H. L. I. centre forward got on to the ball and sent in a shot which found the net. Thus scoring a second goal the Rangers then made a rush down the field and an attempt by their left wing might have resulted in something when he was brought down to the ground in the penalty area. The referee awarded a penalty kick which the Rangers did not fail to take advantage of and thus to score their first and only goal. Both the teams now played up in good style, but neither could add to their score. The whistle blowing for call of time left the H. L. I. winners by two goals to one.

Royal Scots vs. East Yorkshires.

To-day in the second game the Royal Scots met the East Yorkshire Regiment. The game resulted in a win for the Scots by 2 goals to love. During the whole of the first half of the game play was confined to the York's territory. Only the excellent goalkeeping of Cressey, their custodian, saving a score being registered on the three separate occasions. The half however closed love all.

On the re-start the Yorks pressed for a time, but the shot by their centre forward went wide. The Scots forwards then made a combined rush displaying some pretty combination and footwork which soon resulted in a swift shot sent in by the centre forward which beat the goal-keeper of the Yorks. Soon after this, another goal was secured by the quintette in the same manner. During the most part of this half of the game the Scots had decidedly the better of the exchanges, their passing eliciting rounds of applause. The goalkeeping of Cressey the York's custodian however was effectual in saving no less than half a dozen shots which ordinarily would have found the net.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

14th Hussars vs. Bombay F. C.

These teams met at the Cooperage yesterday afternoon in the last match of the first round of the tournament. There was a very fair attendance but it was not a very interesting game, but it is probable that had the ground been in better condition the match would have been quite a good one. Both sides showed that they were capable of good football, but with the turf in such a sodden state, most of their play was of what is known as the pick and rush variety. Following the exchanges throughout the game the difference between the teams scarcely warranted a win although the Hussars missed chances for which they deserved to lose. The Bombay forwards under the circumstances played a good game, Woolley, Maurice and Pack being particularly good, but the defence did not play so consistantly. Chapman at back, however, played a sound game, Kay, was a clever worker at centre half and Walker, their schoolboy play, an excellent game in goal and on several occasions brought off some really clever saves. The Hussars were also rather better in attack than in defence Spencer, Piper and Delaney being the best of their front line. They were a hard-working five but on several occasions showed decided weakness before goal.

Bombay had much the better of the opening exchanges and before the game was many minutes old Pack opened the scoring. Woolley followed with another goal only about three minutes later. The Hussars promptly replied and about a quarter of an hour from the start Spencer beat Walker with a longish shot, which glanced into the net off C. Templeton. Thus all the scoring in the game occurred in the early part of the first half. Up till half-time play continued to be poor but the game improved in the second half when for some time after the re-start the Hussars forwards pressed hotly and it was only on account of Walker's fine goalkeeping that the Bombay team were able to keep the lead. Later on they attack in turn and one shot from Pack in particular deserved to scores as it mised the cross-bar by a few inches only. The Bombay now maintained their lead to the end and thus successfully contested their first serious match. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention again that they are a combined team selected from four civilion clubs for the special purpose of this tournament. Result:—

Bombay F. C.	2
14th Hussars	1

Teams:—

BOMBAY UNITED.—Walker, goal; C. Templeton and Chapman, backs; Booker, Kay and H. Templeton, halves; Harwood, Woolley, Dixon, Pack and Maurice.

14TH HUSSARS.—Hobell, goal; Barratt and Clarke backs; Rasell, Churchill and Bradley, halves; Spencer, Grant, Piper, Delarey, Madigan.

During the interval the team race between the Gloucester Regt. and the Iuniskilling Dragoons was won easily by the Gloucesters.

FOOTBALL.

A Recent Incident.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the unfortunate incident for which the Rovers' Football Club, were disqualified in the Harwood League Match against the R.G.A. on the 3rd instant, I would thank you to kindly insert in the "Sporting Column" the enclosed apology and resignation of Mr. John Scott, who was entirely responsible for the letter written to Sergt Watts. This is in my Committee's opinion necessary to show the public the steps my Committee have taken in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

for J. LINN,
(A. R. S.)
Hony. Secy., Bombay Rovers' Football Club.

Bombay, September 19.

"I, John Scott of Bombay, do hereby apologize to the Members of the Committee of the Rovers' Football Club for having written the letter to Sergeant Watts of the R. G. A. which was produced to the Harwood League Committee and was the reason for disqualifying the "Rovers" from playing on the 3rd September last. The letter was a private letter written without the knowledge of any of the Members of the Committee of the Rovers Football Club and Mr. Walton whose name is mentioned in the letter knew nothing of the suggestion contained in it. I hereby tender my resignation as a Member of the Rovers' Football Club and consent to the Committee publishing this apology in any papers and in any way they may think fit or necessary in the interests of the Rovers' Football Club."

(Sd.) JOHN SCOTT.

Dated this 16th day of September 1910.

Witness:—

(Sd.) A. DIXON,
22, Old Apollo Hotel.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT 20.

In cloudy but cool weather, the judging in connection with the Poona Horse Show was continued this morning, and altogether six classes were decided, which will lighten the task of judges this evening when the championship and other classes will be taken in hand. It rained, but, fortunately not until the conclusion of programme.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

CHARGERS over 14-2, bona fide property of the officers on full pay:—Ressaldar Jamal Sing's Cornelius 1; Major Neil Haig's Tall Boy 2; Major A. S. Arnold's Sport Royal 3. Eleven competed.

POLO PONIES light weight, Arab and C. B's:—Captain E. A. H. Fell's Orion 1; H H Maharaja of Jodhpur's Diamond 2; Captain E B C Merriman's Joe 3. Nine competed.

HEAVY WEIGHT ENGLISH AND COLONIAL polo ponies:—Captain Mowat's Betty 1; Mr. W T Miles' Dairyman 2; Captain G W Lucas' Abundane 3.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL POLO PONIES, light weight:—Mr W T Miles' Redshot 1; H H Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur's Chaperon 2; Mr W T Miles' Begum 3.

LIGHT WEIGHT HUNTERS, (closed to Poona and Kirkee hounds and Poona hunts):—Mrs J C Perkins' Taliesen 1; Major Bertie Clay's Goldfinder 2. Nine competed.

CONFIRMED HUNTERS, 14-2 and under (open):—Mr L C Swift's Tact 1; Major G Moore's Robin 2; Mr W H Michael's Perfect 3. Nine competed.

LADIES PONIES 14-2 and under:—Mr. W. H. Michael's Perfect 1; Miss Swann's King Pippin 2; Miss Wilson's Miladi 3.

SINGLE HARNESS 14-2 and under:—Mrs Dyson's Duchess 1; Mr. A Framjee's Iona 2; Mr C Bleach's Clincher 3.

LADIES HACKS and horses over 14-2:—Major E E Martin's The Bean 1; Major A S Arnold's Sport Royal 2; Major G Moore's Daroji 3. Nine competed.

JUMPING COMPETITION.—Mr A H M Wilson's the Toiler 1; Major A S Arnold's Ruby 2; Major H C Chaytor's Bailiff 3. Twelve competed.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL CLASSES over 14-2:—Mr A A Apcar's Five Crown 1; Colonel J Anderson's Vyette 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES POLO PONIES:—Mr Miles' Redshot.

ARABS:—H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur's Skylark.

HUNTER OVER 14-2:—Major Martin's The Beau.

HUNTERS UNDER 14-2:—Mrs Morris' Veronique.

CHILDREN'S PONIES:—Miss Knapton 1; Miss Dalton 2.

Another large gathering which included all well known persons in society together with many Native Chiefs and visitors now in Poona assembled at the Horse Show ground this evening to witness the judging of the second day's events. The chief events reserved for this occasion were some of harness and hack classes, several championships and jumping. The prize for champion polo pony was awarded to Mr Miles' Redshot. Among the Arabs, Maharaja of Jodhpur's Skylark was the selected for premier honours. In Hunter class Major Martin's The Bean and Mrs Morris' Veronique were given awards for hunters over and under 14-2 respectively.

At the conclusion of judging Mrs Carmichael gave away the prizes to the winners in the various events.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT 20.

Handicaps for the Poona races, 2nd meeting, first day, Saturday the 24th of Sept 1910:—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP, R. C. and distance.—Young Salanic 9-12, Precious 9-4, Parliament 9-1, Sir Visto 9-1, Peculiar 8-13, Ked 8-13, Second Thoughts 8-11, Balmoral 8-10, Valers 8-8, Racer 8-7, Rader 8-6, Famous 8-5, Lapwing 8-5, The Pilgrim 8-5, Devonmulook 7-13, Brigand II 7-12, Alma 7-11, Company 7-11, Hyder II 7-11, Urgent 7-10, Dumra 7-10, Hoodaib 7-8, Guinea Mohur 7-7, Merrily 7-3, Antica 7-3 Dnafer 7-2, Straight Tip 7-2, Spearmint 7-0, Silvermine 7-0 and Sandid 6-10.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—1 1-4 miles:—Fizz 9-12, Ebullition 9-6, Sosanna 9-1, Master Delavel 9-0, Mayfowl 8-13, Coat of Arms 8-10, Chobham 8-3, Misty Moon 8-2, Refresher 8-1, Oakton 8-0, Malmsey 7-11, Five Crown 7-8, Long Champ 7-5 and Sue 6-8.

The top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4llbs.

THE KIRKEE PLATE:—Tachreet 9-13, Winchester 9-12, Lookman 9-8, Jehangir 9-0, Creditor 8-12, Dumra 8-4, Mudkoor 8-0, Gaial 7-12, Salanic 7-7, Nishan 7-0, Fairfield 6-10 and Matheran 6-8,

If the top weight accepting be under 9-11, it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

THE LANOWLI PLATE—1 mile:—Bendigo 9-12, Devon 9-10, Brigand II 8-10, Dumra 8-8, Fruit Salt 8-8, Company 8-7, Lama 8-6, Silvermine 8-4, Tunis 8-2, San Sun 8-2, Guinea Gold 8-1, Huncot 7-13, Fahad Beg 7-12, Humsyoen 7-10, Saree 7-8, and Lord Mayor 7-0.

If the top weight accepting be under 9-10, it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

GANESHKHAND PLATE—6 furlongs:—Lumination 9-13, Paul Pry 9-4, Chobham 8-10, Elser 8 9, Lord Merv 8-5, Malmsey 8-2, Longchamp 8-0, Galileo 7-11, Killua 7-10, Lord Carlyon 7-9, Bonny Boy 7-8, Chivalry 7-7, Metal Maid 7-6, Lady Spring 6-11, Sequent 6-9 and Not Yet 6 6.

Top weight not accepting the weights to be raised 61bs.

ALL PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Refresher 10-12, Elser 10-2, Pantry Girl 9-7, Lady Nanny 9-3, Lorraine 9-2, Miss Clair 8-7, Wild Boy 8-1, Evening Herald 8-1, Villag Girl 8-0, The Missus 7-12, Go Lightly 7-13, Naughty Boy 7-12, Ngakappa 7-9, Encourage 7-8, Come Back 7 8, Koko 7-6, Not-so-Dusty 7-13 and Top Sail 6-8.

Top weight not accepting the weights to be raised 61bs.

HANDICAP.

THE SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—R C and distance—Gerard 12-7, Parkhill 12-4, Confederation 12-0, Mallinycok 11-13, Coel 11-8, Ugly 10-12, Louisiana III 10 9, Erins Pride 10-8, War Cloud 10-6, Haymaker 10-5, Mauser 10-5, Tete-a-Tete 9-12, Vernon 9 9.

If top weight accepting be under 12-4 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—6 furlongs,—The Missus 12-7, Tete-a-Tete 11-12, Topsail 11-10, Puss 11-3, Estella 11-2, Harfleur 10-13, Small Scotch 10-10, Joy Bell 10-7, Muriel late Palefaice 10-6, Red Shot 10-5, Lady George 9 13, Broncho Bell 9-0.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Sunsun 12-7, Dojan 12-1, False Start 11-5, Nagashi 11-1, M V O 10-3, Hafiz 10-1, Aden 9-10, Little King 9-3.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Sunsun 12-7, Dojan 12-5, Grey Fox 11-12, Great Power 11-9, False Start 11-8, Nagashi 11-3, Little Officer 11-0, Netule 10-13, M V O 10-8, Hafiz 10-6, Arth 10 6, Orion 10-5, Norwood 9-12, Little King 9-8, Sher 9-7.

If top weight accepting be under 12-1 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Dojan 12-7, Great Power 12-5, False Start 12-4, Nagashi 11-3, Express 11-2, Little Officer 11-1, Arth 10-11, Coachman 10-9, Minx 10-8, MVO 10-7, Hafiz 10-5 Orion 10-4, Aden 9-13, Norwood 9-12, Little King 9-8, Ramah 9-6 Colonel 8-12.

If top weight accepting be under 11-12 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW SHADY HAT.

The pretty girl has been taken aback by the popularity achieved by the helmet hat, writes a Paris correspondent. She likes her shady hat and finds it becoming, but she also wishes to be up to date. The milliners, therefore, have come to the rescue and evolved a large hat, the brim of which is cut away in front and extended at the back, which is obviously a new model—so happiness is restored. In fact this new shape is an improvement because it shows the glossy waves of hair in front—always a delightful fashion. The Alsatian bow is sometimes used on such a hat, and is a most practical form of trimming, bearing itself well in all weathers and under all conditions. As in Paris, the black bow is applied to a white hat, and white bow to a black hat.

THE PICTURESQUE GIRL.

Although the picturesque girl may not welcome the helmet hat, it has many advantages. One begins to feel old and plain after wearing huge hats for any length of time. A gust of wind nearly drags one's hair out, and the gyrations of such a hat in a gale, even when a veil is worn, renders it impossible to present a neat appearance—and one's expression is often agonised. The helmet hat, decorated with wings or ribbon, and with a veil, is a most comfortable form of headgear and often looks quite charming. It is a horried fact, but the prettiest girl with wisps of hair floating across her face and hanging down her back, making clutches at an unruly hat, loses some of her charm. Therefore, the helmet hat for all practical purposes.

THE MINGLED COLOUR VOGUE.

The mingling of colours goes merrily on, and a charming hat of black Italian straw, which had been washed over with a purplish dye, had for trimming a wreath of velvet roses in all shades of cerise and mauve, the cerise flowers being tipped with mauve, and the mauve flowers with cerise. Vellum, however, is the new shade, and a red-haired woman in a gown of vellum-coloured velvet striped with black, a black velvet hat crowned with vellum-coloured velvet single roses, of huge proportions, one hears, excited much admiration on her appearance in the Casine at Dinard. It was a choice of colours Sarah Bernhardt would have endorsed. The stranger also wore the new snake-skin shoes.

A TENNIS FROCK.

While on the subject of tennis one would advise for wear on a hot day a sailor frock, inset with large squares of crochet, of bold design, which will redeem it from the commonplace. White serge also presents a good appearance, and will look smart with a narrow white patent belt on which is a gold buckle. A word to the wise—let no one who wishes free use of her arms indulge in the frock of Magyar design; experience teaches that one feels in it like a truss

BY THE WAY.

HOW MR. CARNEGIE BOUGHT SKIBO.

The coming of age of Mr. Allan Gilmour, of Rosehall, was the occasion of great rejoicings in the extensive estates of his father in Sutherland recently. One of the speakers was Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who told how he came to purchase Skibo estate, which adjoins Rosehall. He was coaching through the Morrison country, and he told the late Mr. Clarke, of Erribol, that he wanted a place in the Highlands Mrs. Carnegie, when their child came, said they must have a home. She only made one condition, and that was that it must be in the Scottish Highlands. Mr. Clarke told him that there was a place in Scotland for sale, and that if he had the money it would not be long for sale, because he would own it himself, and that place was Skibo. After he (Mr. Carnegie) visited Skibo, he said: "This is the spot I have long sought and mourned because I found it not." He purchased the estate.

GAMBLING IN COTTON.

The sensational rapidity with which fortunes can be made across the Atlantic is once more illustrated by the report that three New York speculators have just cleared something like £1,000,000 by a corner in cotton. It is not long since we were reading that Mr. Joseph Hoadley had made £200,000 by a crowded five minutes' dealing on the New York Cotton Exchange, and that, before the day was over his profits had grown to £800,000. On another exciting day Mr. Theodore Price was said to have made £100,000 within five minutes, and £50,000 in the succeeding half-hour; and on another recent occasion Mr. H. J. Livermore was credited with having added £100,000 to his fortune in a few minutes of lucky dealing in the same commodity—a feat which he described as not bad for one who only a few years ago was a poor office-boy employed by a Boston broker.

THE KING AS A GAME SHOT.

Now the King is at Balmoral he is embracing to the full the opportunity for indulging in his favourite pastime of shooting. In an article in "Fry's" we are told that King George owes his skill in the use of the gun to the late Duke of Cambridge himself a famous shot—who began teaching the Prince when he was only eight. So favourably impressed was the Duke with the manner in which his pupil shaped from the outset, that he is said to have expressed the opinion that he would make a brilliant shot if he had not had the misfortune to be born a Prince. The Duke meant, of course, that a Prince would have so many parts to fill that he would probably not be able to devote sufficient attention to any one sport to become an expert at it. But Prince George's natural ability and extreme fondness for the gun soon made it evident that a man might be a Prince and an exceptionally good shot as well.

THE KING'S STYLE.

Some years before he came of age the young Prince had exhibited a style of his own, so much so that it was a subject for comment among his elders. At first, however, the Prince's methods do not appear to have met with universal approval. The story goes that on one occasion a certain peer who was watching was asked by the Prince what he thought of his style. To which his lordship replied that it was a "little ungainly." "Well," rejoined the Prince, "I am rather of that opinion myself. But it seems to suit me, and I think I shall keep to it." Later the peer had to admit that his first impressions of Prince George's shooting were wrong. The King has now the reputation of being "the First Sportsman in Europe."

ENGLISH ASTRONOMERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Astronomers who devote themselves specially to the sun were recently in conference at the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, California, and the magnificent scale on which this recently established Observatory has been planned must have made the mouths of the English delegates water. Erected 5,000ft. above sea-level, the Mount Wilson Observatory is the most completely equipped solar observatory in existence. Its director, Professor Hale, had £100,000 placed at his disposal by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and in addition a millionaire of Los Angeles (near which city is Mount Wilson) has given £10,000 to provide a mighty telescope with a mirror larger by 28in. than Lord Rosse's 6ft. reflector in Ireland.

CHIEF GAME RANGER.

The post of Chief Game Ranger in British East Africa and Uganda, which has been vacant for some time, has, according to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," been filled by the appointment by the Earl of the Crewe of Mr. R. B. Woosnam, who, it will be remembered, was leader of the British Museum expedition to Mount Ruwenzori, and has since been in Ngamiland and other parts of South Africa collecting for the Museum and the Biological Society. He recently brought to England for the Society's gardens in Regent's Park several examples of antelope. Mr. Woosnam is, in the opinion of those qualified to speak with authority, very well fitted for the position, which is likely to develop into one of the most important offices in the Protectorates.

HOW BOUNDERBY WAS EDUCATED.

St. Giles, whose anniversary falls on the Feast of St. Partridge, has won rather disreputable fame for the protection of thieves, and other unpleasant characters, which seems partly redeemed by the fact that he is also patron of "the modern Athens," where he shares a thorny throne with John Calvin. Indirectly, however, he has helped to educate a perfect paragon of British respectability. According to his veracious biographer, Josiah Bounderby, of Coketown, "learnt his letters from the outsides of the shops, and was first able to tell the time upon a dial-plate from studying the steeple clock of St. Giles's Church, London, under the direction of a drunken cripple." By this Poor Man's University Dickens clearly indicated the City Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

"NO PROFIT."

The writer of the recently published book, "The Parson's Pleasance," tells this good story of a Wiltshire farmer. An old squire was riding to the Beach one morning and met the farmer, and, after exchanging greetings, observed: "And so, John, I hear you are going to be married again." "Yes, sir, next Tuesday." "And you have been married three times before, have you not?" "Yes, sir, this one will be the fourth." "And you always did pretty well for yourself, John. Your wives have always had a bit of money, I think," "Yes, sir; but what with bringing on 'em in and carrying on 'em out, there ain't no profit."

A SUNDAY SCHOOL M.P.

Sir George White M. P. is the subject of an illustrated character-sketch in a recent "Sunday School Times." A successful business man, who has engaged in many departments of public service, and has been Liberal member of Parliament for North-West Norfolk since 1900, he has been the recipient of many honours. But his favourite hobby is the Sunday-school work in which he has been engaged for more than half a century. Except for strictly limited holidays he has never missed going to Sunday-school since he was four years old, and recently he stated that if his Parliamentary duties conflicted with his Sunday-school engagements it would be Parliament that would have to give way.

YANKEE.

A Dutch professor has been investigating the origin of the word "Yankee" which some consider to be an Indian corruption for "English." He traces the word to the time of the Dutch occupation in the 17th century, when New York was New Amsterdam. It was in 1674 that New Amsterdam became New York. At that time Great Britain was at war with Holland, and conflicts arose in America between the English and Dutch colonists. The English called the Dutch Yankees, formed from the christian names of the two brothers de Witz, statesmen who at that time assisted in directing the affairs of Holland. One was Jan and the other Cornelius, who was known as Kees. The two names combined make Jan Kees, or Yankees, and this combination was used to designate the Dutch, in the same manner as to-day John Bull represents the Englishman, and Brother Jonathan the American.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed tooth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

GUERIN'S WRITINGS.

The interest recently reawakened in France in the character and genius of Maurice de Guerin will have sent many English readers back to the admirable essay—admirable, although it contains "in gremio," the paper on Shelley—in which Arnold introduced Guerin to the British public. It is five-and-forty years since it was written, and certain things have come to light in the interval. More of Guerin's writings have turned up; we know more of the circumstances of his marriage, and the germs of the "Centaur" and the "Bacchante" have been found in the writings of an unheard-of Alphonse Rabbe. Nevertheless Arnold's work was so thoroughly well done that hardly a sentence of it requires to be rewritten, and it is doubtful whether in any essay written in France since we have a better literary portrait of the unhappy poet. Moreover, although it is warmly sympathetic, the tone of the criticism is moderate and reasonable, and is of a sort to serve as a corrective to those writers in France who, outbidding the eulogy of Mr. Lefrano, have been celebrating Guerin as the hierophant of a new cult, and to such a writer as M. Doumic, who in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" loosens a cold douche on their enthusiasm.

HIS LITERARY CHARACTER.

There are two features among others in the literary character of Guerin which are worth noting. One is that he belongs to that class of writers who, while masters of prose poetry, fail in verse. That a prose writer should not be able to write poetry is nothing unusual; that he should be able to write both equally well is no unheard of thing; but that one—and this is Guerin's case—who when he handles the vehicle of prose should write poetry and yet when he handles the vehicle of verse should write prose is an inversion surprising enough to call for some explanation. One attempted explanation is that during the happy period of his life at Val d'Arguenon he accepted an ideal of poetry according to which negligence was a beauty. It was a sort of pseudo-Wordsworthianism; the commonest and homeliest of matter was expressed in the commonest and homeliest of language, and the man who wrote verse which could be distinguished from the flattest of prose only by the rhythm and the rhyme was held to have produced a masterpiece. There may be something in this, but M. Doumic shrewdly remarks that those who have been all for bringing down the language of the gods to the "sermo pedestris" have seldom been men originally rich in power of poetic expression. The other feature was that Guerin had the internal urgency to write but had no desire to publish. He was pressed by his friends to publish but refused. His refusal may have been for a variety of reasons, for one detects behind an unwillingness to reveal to the public the secret of his heart and an uncertainty of the worth of his work a not wholly healthy passion for obscurity. "There is more power and beauty," he writes, "in the well-kept secret of oneself and one's thoughts than in the display of a whole heaven that one may have within one." Yet he wrote. Night after night he wrote up his journal in the green note-book, and once he addresses the note-book, itself with a tender passion: "O my note-book, to me you are not a mere packet of paper; you are a soul, an intelligence, a love, goodness, compassion, patience, charity, and sympathy that are pure and unchangeable."

THE LIBRARIES CENSORSHIP.

The question of the libraries censorship has been argued only in its bearing upon fiction, but there is another species of literature nearly akin to fiction upon which it has a bearing also, and that is the historical memoir. The historical memoir presents a pretty broad target to the censor, because, although many works of that class are absolutely unimpeachable—chaste as ice, pure as snow,—there are others, —chiefly let us say, translated from the French—of a different sort, ranging in degree of offence from those which merely casually jar upon the natural ethical sensitiveness of an English reader to those which might bring "the blush of shame to the cheek of a captain of dragoons." Now the attitude of the libraries to this sort of book is very important for it, because, more even than fiction, it depends upon them for support. No ordinary person thinks of buying a French memoir until it is to be had at a third of its publishing price in the second-hand market. The libraries themselves do not take so many copies of such a work as they do of a novel, but as it can be produced at less expense than a novel and is sold at several times the cost, the number that they do take makes the book profitable. Evidently, however, any authority that takes exception to what is foul in fiction cannot wink at a kind of writing which rakes in the mud heaps of the past for what is scandalous and sensational. The writer of a recent French memoir seems, if one may judge by his preface, to have been thinking about all this. He calls himself not the 'translator' of his French original, but the 'adapter,' because, apparently, he has tried to adapt it to the moral sense of the English reader. He stands forth as the champion of convention, and, although he hints at thought and expression being "hampered" by an inquisition as insular as it is severe," says quite truly that "what is light and graceful when expressed in French must often become heavy and amorphous ribaldry in English.' He has left accordingly, he says, "some jewels in their caskets, because their dazzling rays might have caused a 'sauve qui peut' in the ranks of Madame Anastasia Grundy's followers." Writers of this sort of book are seldom so fastidious. One may hope that his example may be extensively followed, and if the dread of the libraries censorship leads to a severer editing of the class of literature under discussion, it will have, at last, done some indirect good.

THE RIGHT WAY OF READING.

Lord Esher has quoted with approval a passage from John Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden" in which that master of vigorous English sets forth what he considers the right way of reading. "When he read a book," says Morley, speaking of Cobden, "he read it, as all reading should be done, with a view to life and practice and not in the way of refined self-indulgence." Now this sentence, read 'in situ,' may wear a very different complexion from what it does when detached from its context, but taken at it stands it seems to enunciate the narrowest possible conception of the art of reading. For one thing it is too utilitarian. It is one thing to say that literature must be the interpretation of life and another to say that it must be studied for the practical purpose of living. In the latter case it must follow that the works that most directly bear upon life and conduct ought to have the first place, and the practical moralist or the sermon writer, who seldom has the right of entry into literature at all, would be invited to occupy the highest seat. If it is argued that all the masterpieces have a bearing upon life and practice, it may be rejoined that it is an indirect bearing, and that although they may be read for the end indicated, yet the time thus spent on them is wasted, inasmuch as the same wisdom may be found in tabloid form in the oracular platitudes of Martin Tupper. Further it is too ascetic. It would exclude and immense body of poetry of the sort produced by such writers as Keats and William Morris, which was written simply to please. Nor is it absolutely just to describe as "self-indulgence," even although qualified as "refined" the enjoyment arising from the perception of the artistic qualities of literature. The word is associated with the grosser pleasures and carries with an undeserved stigma. Indeed, instead of thus depreciating the pleasure derived from the contemplation of a statue or a picture or a sunset or from the reading of an Ode of Keats, it would be to reason more fruitfully to discuss whether the power of conceiving that pleasure was not itself the mark of a higher organisation.

ESPERANTISTS attending the International Congress at Washington are complaining that there is not a single "swear word" in the language. Several experimental words have been suggested to Dr. Zamanhof, the inventor of the language.

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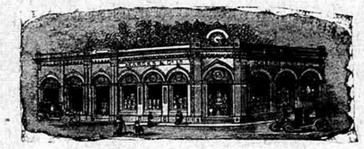

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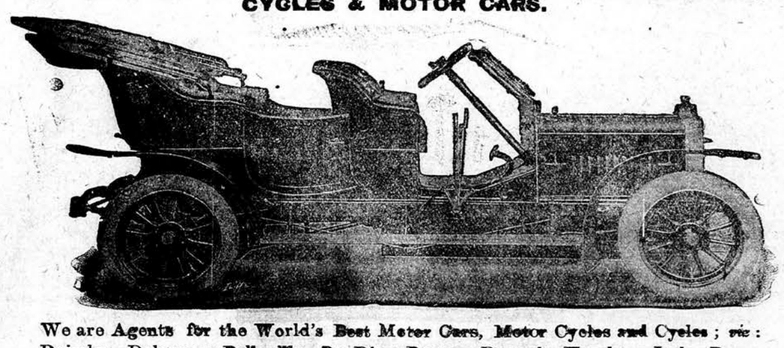

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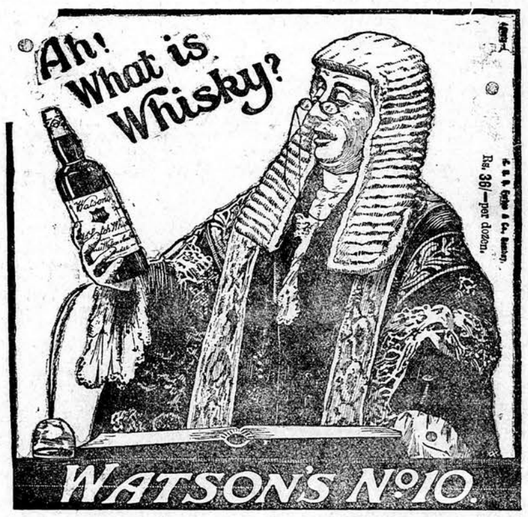

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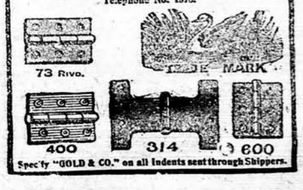

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